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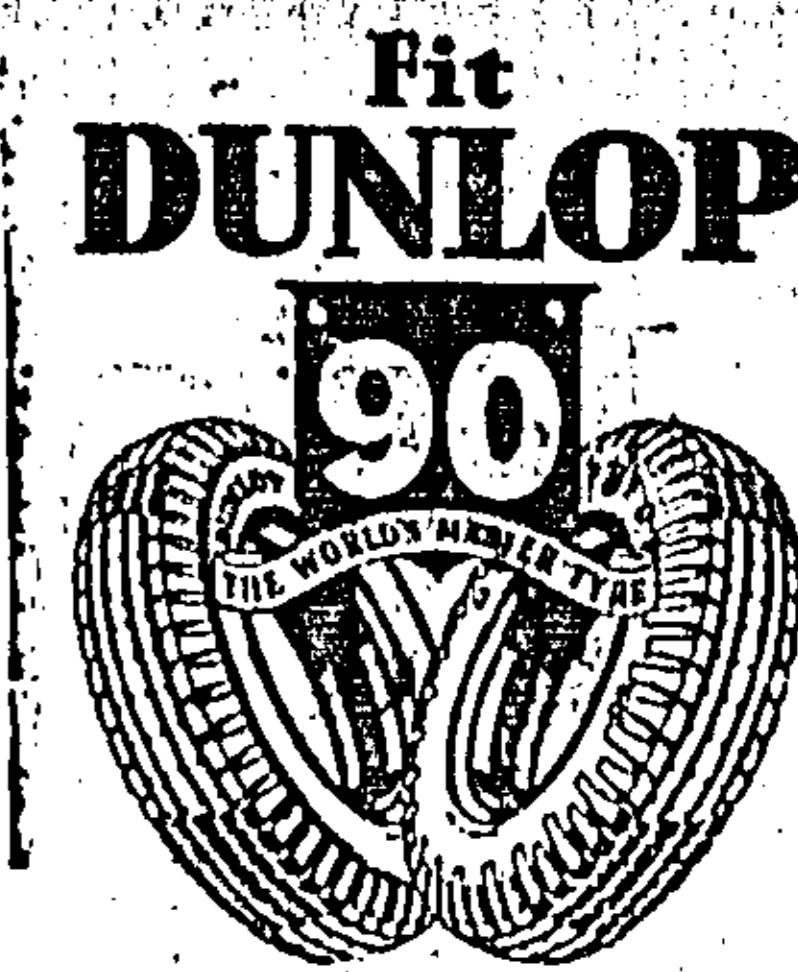
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# Hongkong Telegraph

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## U.S. DEMANDS EMPEROR'S APOLOGY

### Grave Reprisals May Be Taken If Fullest Satisfaction Refused

#### WASHINGTON ANTICIPATES SUPPORT OR PARALLEL ACTION BY BRITAIN

Washington, Dec. 14.

Highly placed members of the Administration to-day indicated that only the Japanese Emperor's personal apology and personal assurance that effective measures would be taken to guarantee non-repetition of the U.S.S. Panay bombing incident, would satisfy President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The White House instructions that photostatic copies of the President's memorandum to Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, be distributed, to-day revealed the typewritten text of the American protest in its original form: "The President suggests that the Emperor be so advised . . ." and so on. However, the word "suggests" was crossed out and "requests" substituted in the President's own handwriting.

The photostatic reproductions of the note are considered additional indication of the anger and impatience of officials.

It is considered that the demands presented to the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hiroshi Saito, are the strongest the United States has delivered to any foreign Government in modern times.

The opinion is held here that President Roosevelt has given the Japanese militarists a bitter pill to swallow, and that it will involve the "greatest loss of face" Japan has suffered since she became one of the dominant military and naval powers, because it draws the sacred person of the Emperor into world affairs and humiliates him through compelling apology for the acts of his military and naval forces.

#### President Impatient

Officials intimated that the American demand voiced the President's impatience with the facility with which the Japanese civilian Government members and militarists apologise for the outrages and assaults upon the others, and then proceed to new and graver incidents of the same character.

It is said that the demand for the Emperor's apology and assurance that there will be no repetition of such incidents is designed to end what the United States has come to regard as a travesty on world peace.

#### Further Action Indicated

Indicating that further American action may be anticipated in the event of the President's demands not being satisfied, President Roosevelt prefaced his note of protest with an appeal that the American press and public support any decision which might be forthcoming regarding the Panay incident.

In addition attention is drawn to the fact that the White House has instructed the State Department to give full publicity to the text of the memorandum to the Japanese Ambassador, which is almost unprecedented conduct in American foreign relations.

Government leaders state there are several measures, all short of war, which could be taken to injure the finances, trade and prestige of Japan, and it is believed here that Great Britain is likely to support any American action or adopt a parallel course.—United Press.

#### Tokyo Acts Quickly

Tokyo, Dec. 15. Japan has acted swiftly in the Panay incident and the diplomatic crisis which has followed the attacks on foreign vessels in the Yangtse River. A note has already been (Continued on Page 4.)

### Naval Demonstration Impracticable

#### WILL EMPEROR APOLOGISE?



EMPEROR HIROHITO

Washington reports that the President of the United States will not be satisfied with anything less than an apology and guarantee for the future safety of American ships from Emperor Hirohito himself. This demand is a result of the sinking of U.S.S. Panay in the Yangtse, with loss of life.

#### FORMAL REGRETS RECEIVED

Japanese Officers Call Aboard H.M.S. Bee

London, Dec. 14.

A denial that there had been issued export licences for dum-dum bullets to China and elsewhere was made by Major Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, replying to a question put by Mr. J. W. Hanfield (Lab.) in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Banfield said that allegation was made by a Japanese news service issued to the House of Commons. He asked if anything was possible to stop propaganda which causes friction between nations, and Major Stanley said he thought the best way of countering false propaganda was to let the truth be known. He thanked Mr. Banfield for enabling him to state what the position was.—Reuter.

#### Damage To Cygnus Mail Very Slight

Postmaster General Tells Commons

London, Dec. 14.

Replying to Mr. F. Montague (Lab.) who asked a question in the House of Commons on Friday last, Major G. C. Tryon, the Postmaster General, said to-day that the great bulk of the mails on the air liner Cygnus which crashed at Brindisi while carrying air mail from Australia, Malaya and Hongkong, had been salvaged and that the damage done to individual letters was on a comparatively small scale.

The number of cases in which letters had been lost owing to accidents during the eight years the Empire air services had operated, were not such as to suggest it was necessary to resort to the costly expedient of providing special containers to meet those risks to which any form of transport unfortunately was liable, he said. Major Tryon added that one of the common risks from which these mails suffer was the risk of fire in which case rubber was not a good protection.

Major Tryon pointed out that during 1935-37 Imperial Airways performed 1,270 airmail-carrying flights on Empire routes and only in seven instances were mails damaged or lost.—Reuter's Special.

#### New Franco Offensive Indicated

Gibraltar, Dec. 14. General Franco has closed all frontiers. It is believed, in preparation for a new offensive. No person is allowed to enter Spain for recreation purposes.

The Spanish frontier adjoining France was closed some days ago.—Reuter.

#### BIGGER CONSCRIPTION IN NETHERLANDS

The Hague, Dec. 14.

A large increase in the Netherlands conscript army was voted to-day by the Chamber, whereby the annual conscript contingent is raised from under 20,000 to 32,000 from the spring of 1939.

The period of training will be eleven, instead of eight and a half months.—Reuter's Special.

#### WAR IN SOUTH CHINA FEARED

Observers Expect Blow To Cut Last Route To Sea

Shanghai, Dec. 15. With the Japanese campaign in the Central China region concluding its first stage following the occupation of Nanking, foreign observers are of the opinion that the Japanese will hold off for at least two weeks before attempting to continue military operations.

It is believed the resumption of the campaign will involve either a drive to Hankow or prolonged hostilities in South China. If the Japanese choose to attack Hankow, it is stated that probably they will do so both from the north and along the Yangtse.

The majority of observers are of the opinion that the next scene of the war will be South China, where a large-scale Japanese drive is expected to be launched in an effort to cut China's last remaining route to the sea.

This belief, it is pointed out, is strengthened by recent activities of Japanese naval craft and war planes in South China, which point ominously to the fact that a determined drive is imminent as soon as the hands of the Japanese army and navy are freed with the completion of the occupation of Nanking.—Reuter.

#### FORMAL REGRETS RECEIVED

Japanese Officers Call Aboard H.M.S. Bee

London, Dec. 14.

Messages from H.M.S. Bee reveal that a Staff Officer of Vice Admiral Hashigura and a member of the Japanese Embassy flew to the scene of the Panay sinking yesterday and there met a Staff Officer of Rear Admiral Kondo from Nanking. The three called on the Bee and expressed formal regrets for the attacks on British warships and merchant ships at Wuhu. They also thanked the Commanding Officer for the assistance which the Bee had rendered to the victims of the Panay incident.

The American Ambassador yesterday called on Rear Admiral Crabb and thanked him for the help given by H.M.S. Bee to the Panay.

It is learned that Acting Petty Officer Smallwood, who was injured in the eye when H.M.S. Ladybird was fired on at Wuhu, has not sustained infection. The eyeball was punctured.

Panay Victims Now Accounted For

Shanghai, Dec. 15.

So far as can be ascertained, all the Panay victims have now been accounted for, including Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the London Times correspondent, and former Hongkong journalist, who got away with the first party.—Reuter.

Panay Survivors At Scene Of Battle

Hankow, Dec. 15.

Small armoured Japanese boats are reported to be attacking Ichohien, and the survivors of the Panay are boarding rescue ships.—United Press.

#### AUSTRIA'S POLICY UNALTERED

Vienna, Dec. 14.

The authoritative statement that Austria does not consider modifying its League policy, in view of Italy's withdrawal from the League is contained in the Neurath-Papen organ.

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, the Chancellor, says there is no reason for Austria to become unfaithful and depart from Geneva. Austria and Hungary will be the informative link between the European powers inside and outside of the League, he adds.

#### HANGCHOW NEXT

The next large-scale campaign is expected to be to Kiangsi Cheliang and Anhwei and will likely be directed towards Hangchow, which is the last remaining important city in the northern area under Chinese control.

That the Japanese are preparing for a drive towards this lake-side city is given weight by the fact that the Army's labour corps is reported to be busily repairing bridges along the railway leading to Hangchow.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

#### EYE-WITNESS STORY OF PANAY'S END

Shanghai, Dec. 15. The U.S.S. Panay was hit by a bomb dropped from a great height at 1.50 p.m. on December 12. She was abandoned at 2.05 p.m.

Before sinking the ship was machine-gunned by Japanese naval motorboats, the crews of which then boarded the sinking ship. They left before she sank.

When she sank her flag was still flying, and had been clearly visible throughout the whole proceedings.

Dr. Wong Wen-hao, who is directing a special committee on mining, is taking steps to give immediate aid to the basic industries.—Central News, Tuesday, December 21.

### BUT BRITAIN TO PROTEST WITH VIGOUR

#### May Follow U.S. Lead In Yangtse Crisis

London, Dec. 15.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons to-day that he hoped to be able to make a full statement on the Far East situation soon.

"The Government has the situation under urgent examination," he declared.

There had been much talk publicly and unofficially of a joint naval demonstration in Chinese waters. However, such action was officially overruled as being impracticable, if only because of the fact that insufficient warships were available to make such a move effective. Moreover, it would be useless to imply a threat which they did not intend to support, he added.

He revealed that the Japanese Ambassador in London had apologised for the attacks on foreign vessels.—United Press.

#### Strong Note Expected

London, Dec. 14.

Britain is expected to send a strongly worded Note to Japan following the attacks on British ships in the Yangtse. It is believed approval will be given to the Note when the Cabinet meets to-morrow morning.

The Prime Minister and Mr. Anthony Eden have been in consultation to-night and it is understood that other Ministers are in close touch with every phase of the situation.

The Note will in all probability ask for compensation, demand that immediate effective steps be taken by the Japanese to prevent further occurrences of a similar kind and request general assurance of safety for British nationals, ships and other property.

It is understood the terms of the British Note may be on similar lines to that sent to Japan by the United States.—Reuter.

#### Probable Terms Of British Note

London, Dec. 14.

A note of protest, which is anticipated by Japan, will be sent to Japan against the attacks on British shipping at Nanking. It is expected that the Japanese will be asked to take the strictest precautions to ensure there will be no recurrence of these incidents.

It is understood the note will not refer to the Emperor of Japan, but the question of compensation for damage and punishment of the offenders may be included in the protest.—Reuter.

#### ENORMOUS INDUSTRIAL SUFFERING

Staggering Loss Involved In S'hai Fighting

Hangchow, Dec. 16.

As a result of the hostilities in Shanghai, Chinese light and heavy industries in the port city suffered a loss of some \$3,000,000,000 according to an estimate made here.

Most of the major Chinese industries and factories have been completely ruined by shells and fire while those remaining have either been seized by the Japanese or have been ruined beyond repair.

It is stated, however, that more than 100 of the firms succeeded in moving part of their equipment out of Shanghai before hostilities started. The amount of machinery moved inland totalled over 12,000 tons.

As a result of the "back-to-the-country" movement, scores of factories have been established in the key inland cities near the areas where raw materials are available. Dr. Wong Wen-hao, who is directing a special committee on mining, is taking steps to give immediate aid to the basic industries.—Central News, Tuesday, December 21.

#### R.A.F. Officer Murdered Near Baghdad

Baghdad, Dec. 14.

Pilot-Officer George William Jones of the Royal Air Force was found murdered on a highway near Baghdad to-day.

The crime was committed whilst he was cycling to visit friends.—Reuter.

#### AIR MAIL ONE DAY AHEAD

The inward European air-mail by the Imperial Airways plane is expected to arrive in Hongkong on Monday, December 20 instead of on Tuesday, December 21.

# FROCKS for Small DAUGHTERS

Pretty... but  
Practical

CHOOSING clothes for little girls is a pleasant job. Maybe, too, you are achieving that ambition of long ago when you wanted a life-size doll. But this one falls down, scratches her knees, tears her frocks, and altogether behaves in a very lively manner.

Children's wear to-day is practical and useful, rather than elaborate, relying more on the colour and fabric used for its appeal to the eye.

#### Taffeta for Parties

Easy fit is of first importance; nothing irritates a child so much as a sleeve or seam which drags or chafes.

They have, too, their own fashions quite apart from their elders. For out-of-doors this season there is a wide demand for sandy and red brick shades, also a rather deep tone of becoming saxe blue.

For party wear, taffeta is the favorite; the secret of its popularity with children is that it rustles. Velveteen comes second; it is so soft and has rather a grand look. It is practical, too, because it washes—a useful point, as even party frocks lose their freshness after a while.

Illustrated here are five designs specially selected.

#### Like a Grown-Up

On the left is shown a party or out-to-tea frock in taffeta. Your small daughter will be in a great hurry to show off her new dress to her admiring little friends.

Simply trimmed with scalloped collar and cuffs of crepe, it has a neat-fitting bodice and full skirt. Three sizes are available—2-4, 4-6, 6-8 years, and size 4-6 years takes 2 yds. 36in. fabric, 1yd. 36in. contrast.

Next comes a practical everyday style. With knickerbockers to match. A square neck cut high and two little pockets just like a grown-up. Size 4-6 years takes 2½ yds. 3 in. fabric for dress and knickerbockers. Sizes 2-4 and 6-8 years are also available. Frocks for the blouse, 1yd. 36in. for skirt, 1yd.

... are oftentimes cut-out—allow while 1 in. body and skirt part still remain good.

By taking out the sleeves, cutting down the



Carefree frocks for out-of-school hours.

neck and adding a puff-sleeved blouse, you have an attractive second best frock for little Ann.

Size 4-6 years takes 1yd. 36in. fabric for the blouse, 1yd. 36in. for skirt, 1yd.

Hat, coat and leggings are all included in the other design. A really sensible outfit for winter days, for the coat buttons easily up into the neck.

Obtainable in two sizes, 2-4 and 4-6 years. Size 4-6 years takes 2½ yds. 54in. material, 2½ yds. 36in. lining, 1yd. 54in. elastic.

Lastly, here is a useful overall pattern, to put over a clean frock. It slips on easily and fastens just like mother's at the back. You have the choice of three sizes—4-6, 6-8, and 8-10 years; and size 6-8 takes 1½ yds. 36in. material.

#### TREATING YOUR EYEBROWS

These halo hats women are wearing give them a "perpetual surprise look," a man said the other day.

It is quite true, but after looking at all the faces I came across last week which had "halo" hats above them, I have come to the conclusion that the hats show so much of the EYEBROWS that these seem to "set" the expression of the face.

First remember that it is very ugly to have your eyebrows taken right off. They need perpetual plucking and thick powdering to hide where they have been. The pencil line which is drawn to define the new brows is unflatteringly hard to the nose.

If your brows are too bushy first bathe them in very warm water, and then grease them thoroughly before you attempt to pluck them.

Now raise your brows as much as you can and pluck the odd hairs on the LOWER side.

Don't remove many hairs from the outside; rather try "thinning" them out so that they lose their bushy appearance.

Eyebrows which meet in the middle are unpleasant, quite apart from the old saying that it means a bad temper. They should be plucked out.

The wider apart you make your eyebrows, the more set apart your eyes will look. Close-set eyes take away a frank look from a face.

Few people know the correct way to brush their eyebrows into shape.

When you have thinned them out sufficiently, brush them UP, away from your eyes. Then, with one sweep, brush across from the bridge of the nose to the centre of the brow.

Now with a second sweep brush from the centre down to the outside of the brow.

Do this regularly and you will find it will encourage your eyes to take on a good arched line.

TRY THESE MENUS

#### MAKE IT WITH DATES

Let the breakfast meal have an interest of its own—variety is good for digestion. Try rolled Ayrshire bacon cut thin, on each slice a lamb's tongue cut up, and a slice of tomato with a sprinkle of seasoning; all cooked in the bacon's own fat.

To make a tempting tray breakfast butter some toast when it is half-cold. Cut it in the size appropriate to what is coming to it. Then spread it with two things at least.

#### Date Cake

This makes a good sweetmeat and can be used as a sandwich filling. Wash a pound of dates, and soak ½ lb. dried apricots for a short time. Drain well, put through a mincing machine, add ¼ lb. chopped crystallized ginger and put through the machine again. Coat a shallow tin with freshly grated coconut press in the mixture, cover with more coconut, well pressed in.

#### DATE CAKE

SERVE this dish with whipped cream. Wash a pound of dates in very hot water, stone them and put in a covered fireproof dish with the juice of 1½ lemons, 4oz. of brown sugar and a glass of Madeira or cooking sherry. Cook slowly for about an hour.

As a remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, vomiting, diarrhoea and simple fever these tasteless little tablets have no equal. They allay the pains of teething almost as if by magic, bring restful sleep in a natural way, are guaranteed free from opiates, narcotics or other injurious drugs. Of chemists everywhere.

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## SHORTER SKIRTS RETURN

### Fashion Approved By Royalty

THE shorter skirt fashion launched by Paris dressmakers has been given Royal approval by the Duchess of Kent. At a rough estimate this length is 15 inches off the ground for a skirt worn with a tailor-made suit, writes a Home correspondent.

This "going-up" trend is also to be seen in the new hats, and does not stop at that. Necklines and waistlines are also higher this year than they have been recently. Shoe-fronts have been rising since the beginning of the year and now are higher than ever.

For afternoon dresses skirts are about an inch longer, but toe or ground lengths are still the smartest for the evening. The tight tube skirts that are seen so much have of necessity been shortened to enable their wearers to walk, but even so many women have had to shorten the length of their step to fit in with tighter skirts!

But dressmakers would never allow their customers to wear uncomfortable clothes. They are too wise for that. So ingeniously concealed pleats, or cleverly cut gores, give enough "kick" to an otherwise narrow skirt and make walking easy. In a double sense, narrow skirts are going with a swing!

Velvet is once again as popular as ever, and fur capes are all the rage, especially those of silver fox. Angora and wool mixture dresses are also much sought after, and are made for sport as well as town wear.

Anne Edwards in the *Daily Mirror* gives some sound advice to purchasers of new hats. For square, plump faces, she advises the new "Agnes" turban of twisted Jersey. Just a little cap with a loop of the material in front which you twist across, and then slip back over your head. For long, narrow faces, she says, have something as flat as they make 'em, for instance a tiny Scottish glengarry, tilted on one side of the head and curving down to the forehead so as to cut off some of its length.

But apart from all these changes you may choose any style you like provided you accentuate the feminine note. Curves are in again, and your colours may be as gay and bright as you please. But above all—be feminine. Soft lace or chiffon are right for dinner now instead of the severe lines of a year ago, and low décolletages are seen back and front.

The never-falling black is as magical as ever, and many women will prefer their clothes of this colour than any other. But all-black clothes are not necessarily smart, and the latest designs are embroidered with gold sequins, or effectively braided. Astrachan and black lambs are used to trim black suits. Buttons are as fascinating as ever, and stars, fields and bands of plaidage are used to fasten little jackets and dinner frocks.

Tutu-gowns are coming into their own again this winter, and the delicious "frou-frou" of Edwardian days is becoming very popular.

Is this  
YOUR  
baby?



Everybody loves a healthy, smiling baby. There is no reason why your baby should not be as attractive and lovable as the one in this picture. Health and happiness should be the birthright of every child but some parents unthinkingly neglect the simple ailments of childhood which may lead to more serious disorders. Castoria is made to correct colic, diarrhea, sour stomach, indigestion and constipation. Castoria tastes so good that your child will love to take it. Absolutely harmless, Castoria can be given safely to the smallest baby. Inexpensive, too, a bottle of Castoria contains many doses. Use only Castoria, baby's own medicine, the next time your child is ill.

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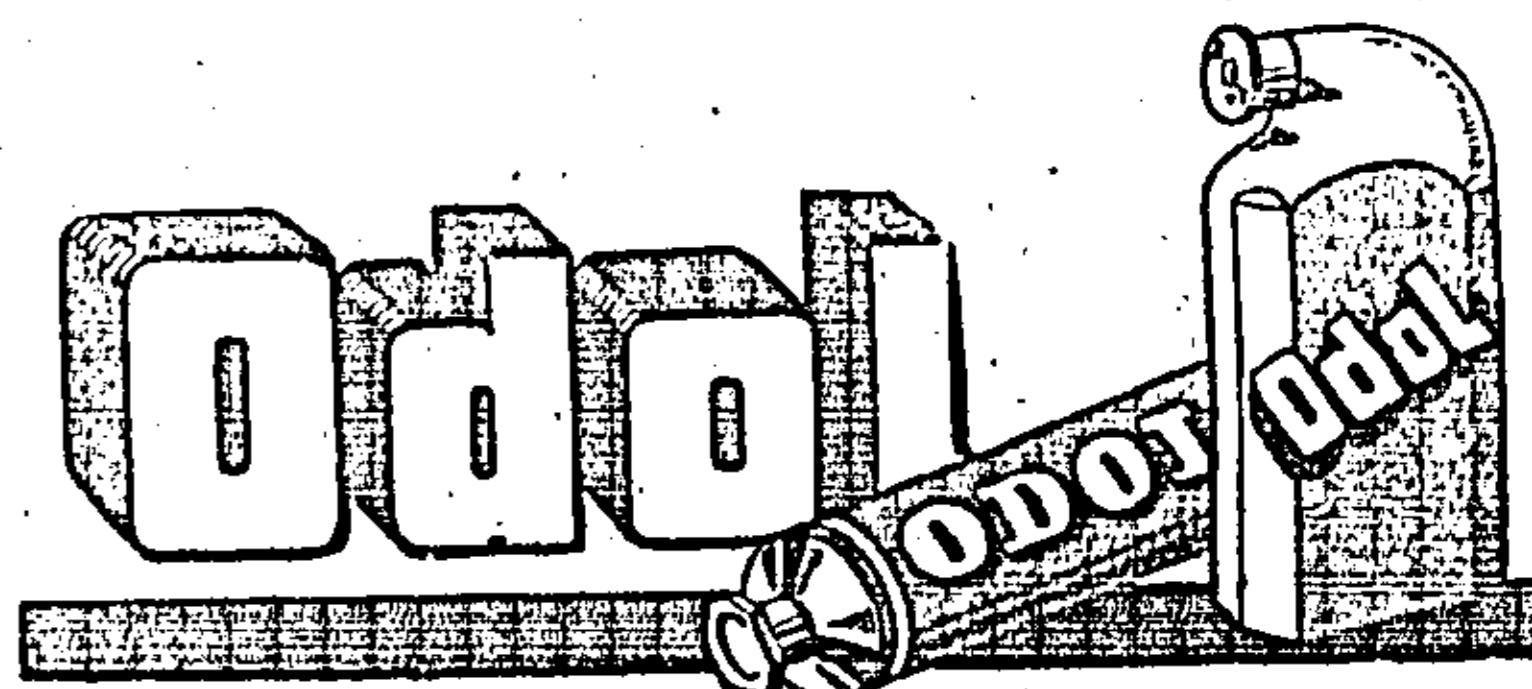
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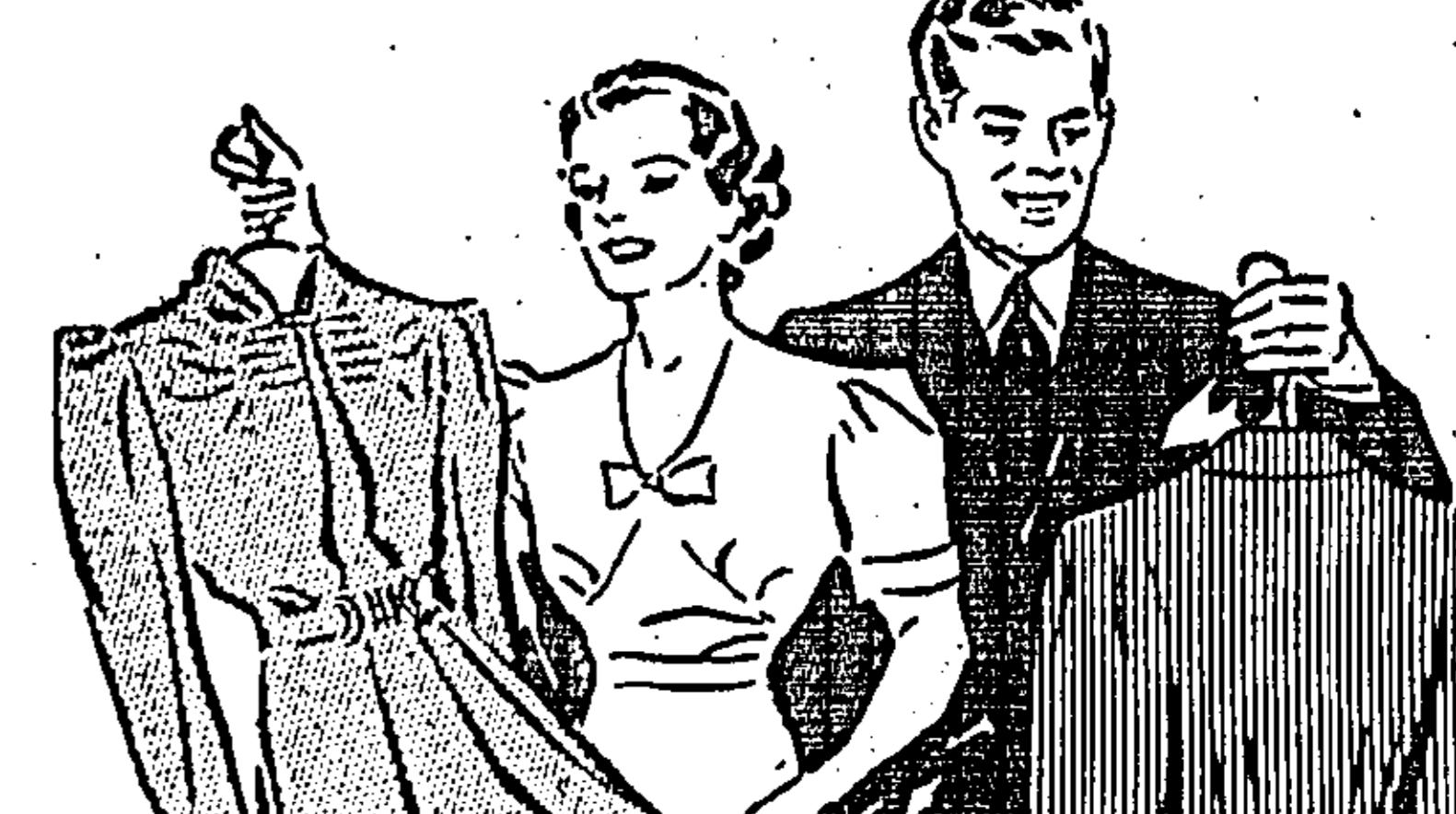
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When children grind their teeth it most usually is a sign that they are troubled with worms. Other symptoms are irregular appetite, bad breath, pain in and swelling of the abdomen, irritation in the nose, failure to make proper progress in development. Administered for a few days Baby's Own Tablets drive out worms, and a marked improvement in appetite and general health speedily follows.

As a remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, vomiting, diarrhoea and simple fever these tasteless little tablets have no equal. They allay the pains of teething almost as if by magic, bring restful sleep in a natural way, are guaranteed free from opiates, narcotics or other injurious drugs. Of chemists everywhere.

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Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

# SCENES BEHIND ABDICATION

## Mr. Churchill as King's Champion

—Mr. Clynes' Story

(By IAN MACKAY)

Fascinating glimpses of great events behind the scenes are contained in the second volume of Mr. J. R. Clynes's "Memoirs," which was published recently (Hutchinson and Co., 12s. 6d.).

Dealing with the Abdication, Mr. Clynes says it was the gravest constitutional crisis since Charles I. was headed for defying Parliament.

"Mr. Churchill," he writes, "took...I returned home late and sat quietly reading with no other person in the house. Absolute silence prevailed."

"Just at midnight—the very witching time of night when churchyards yawn—there came a knock on my door, hollow sounding, as if made by a stick or a bony hand."

"I opened the door and there, standing a few yards away, was a dim figure, conceivably bearded, looking like an apparition from the grave as anyone would care to imagine."

"I have come to speak to you about the hammer used in the Poldmore case," said a gentle voice.

"I, as gently, replied that it would be improper for me to discuss such a matter in private; but would do so at the Home Office next morning."

"I—cannot—come—then," was the curious reply.

"I never saw him again and Poldmore was hanged."

Mr. Clynes makes some scathing criticisms of Mr. MacDonald's part in the 1931 crisis.

"He repeated again and again that there would be no new Party formed and that there would be no election."

He refused to face his obvious duty of meeting his Parliamentary colleagues.

"It had never occurred to me that any living man at the head of a British Labour Government could step aside from his own people to lead the opposite forces."

"He remained the Leader, no matter that the army which he led was another army."

"Now he has settled into private life and married the woman for whom he gave up the world's greatest throne."

"It is not likely that we shall see him again in England, but the good wishes of the British people will be with him always, wherever he may go."

**A GHOST STORY**

Mr. Clynes describes an eerie episode which occurred at midnight at his Putney home just before Poldmore, the Southampton murderer, was hanged.

"Something like a true ghost story comes into this record at the time I was considering Poldmore's appeal for mercy," Mr. Clynes writes.



### WHY MRS. "G.B.S." WAS SHOCKED "G.B.S." Makes A Confession

London, Nov. 14.  
Mr. Bernard Shaw, play-doctor at the age of eighty-one, shocked his wife with his revision of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline." He told the story yesterday when directing dress rehearsals of the play, which opens at the Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, on Tuesday.

"When my wife first read my version of Shakespeare's last act," he explained, "she was shocked. You can't put these in," she insisted—pointing to the original Shakespeare lines."

Mr. Shaw insisted that the bedroom scene which Ellen Terry and Irving cut should be left intact. "Those people used to cut some of the loveliest in the language," he complained.

#### BOOMED

During the rehearsals Mr. Shaw displayed remarkable agility, climbing on the stage from the stalls time after time to show the artists how a line should be spoken or to demonstrate the grouping.

"Try to buy yourself a pair of diver's boots so that you can keep your feet on the ground," he boomed at one nervous young actor.

And to another, "Don't say that line as if you expect a laugh. As soon as the audience knows it's by Bernard Shaw they laugh. You keep it straight."

Between scenes Mr. Shaw talked of films. "Why don't those fellows in Hollywood take a lesson from a story like this—such a clearly developed story 'Cymbeline' of all Shakespeare's plays would make a perfect film," he said.

Mme. Tanzi Cutava (Mrs. Ronald Adams) told Mr. Shaw that his "Pygmalion" had been her greatest success in Rumania.

"How many days did it run?" asked Mr. Shaw.

"Months," Mrs. Adams replied.

"Then I wish you would let me have the dates so that I can check up on my royalties," said Mr. Shaw.

### Long & Short Story

Two women filed into Baltimore Divorce Court recently. One was short, the other was tall. They gave their names as Mrs. Harold Long (the tall one), and Mrs. Harold Shirk (the small one).

The judge glowered (writes the Daily Express New York correspondent), and asked: "Is this some sort of joke?"

Clerk of the court: "It's all perfectly above board—just a coincidence."

Both women described themselves as typists; both were granted divorces.

### GROWTH OF THE GERMAN NAVY

#### TWO NEW 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS

Details of German warships now under construction are given in the "Year Book of the German Navy" for 1938, which has just been published in Berlin. These are:

Two 35,000-ton battleships, armed with eight 14.9in and 12 5.9in guns;

Two 19,250-ton aircraft carriers;

One 10,000-ton heavy cruiser, armed with eight 8in guns and 12 4.2in anti-aircraft guns;

Two 10,000-ton light cruisers, armed with 6in guns;

Six 1,011-ton destroyers;

Twelve 600-ton torpedo boats;

and Twelve 600-ton minesweepers; armed with two 4.2in and one 1.5in guns.

It is expected that a third battleship will be added to this list shortly. The heavy cruiser now building is a sister ship to the Admiral Hipper and the Blucher launched recently, and, as a result of Germany's adherence to the Naval Treaty, will be the last of its type to be built.

Two 7,000-ton light cruisers, armed with 6in guns, have also been planned.

### KEEPING WITHIN TREATY LIMITS

#### Large Submarine Fleet

The new German shipbuilding programme keeps strictly within the limits of the London Naval Treaty of 1935, which allows to Germany 35 per cent. of the total man-of-war tonnage of the British Commonwealth, writes the Daily Telegraph Naval Correspondent.

In submarine tonnage Germany is entitled to 45 per cent., but the excess of 10 per cent. in this category is to be deducted from the gross total. When all her new ships now building and projected are ready for sea Germany will possess a force of:

Three battleships, 35,000 tons;

Two battleships, 26,000 tons;

Three pocket battleships, 10,000 tons;

Three armoured cruisers, 10,000 tons, with 8in guns;

Ten light cruisers, 6,000 to 10,000 tons, with 6in guns;

Two large aircraft carriers;

About 50 destroyers, from 1,811 to 600 tons; and

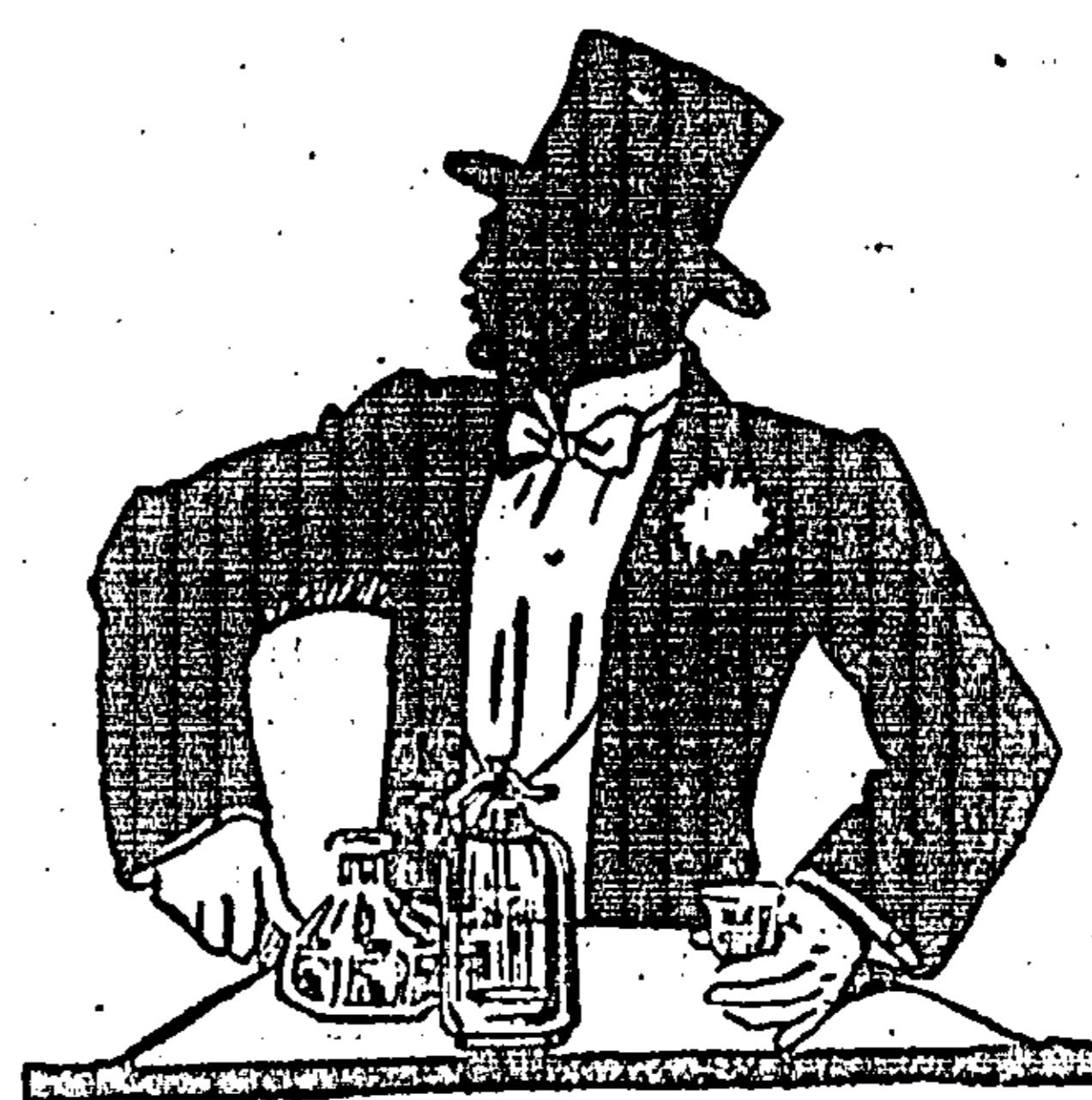
Sixty-one submarines, of which half will be ocean-going boats.

At the present time Britain has 68 submarines built and building, 18 of which were begun during the war and are therefore obsolete.

That Germany, despite the 45 per cent. ratio, has 61 boats, is due to the fact that relative strength is assessed in terms of total tonnage.

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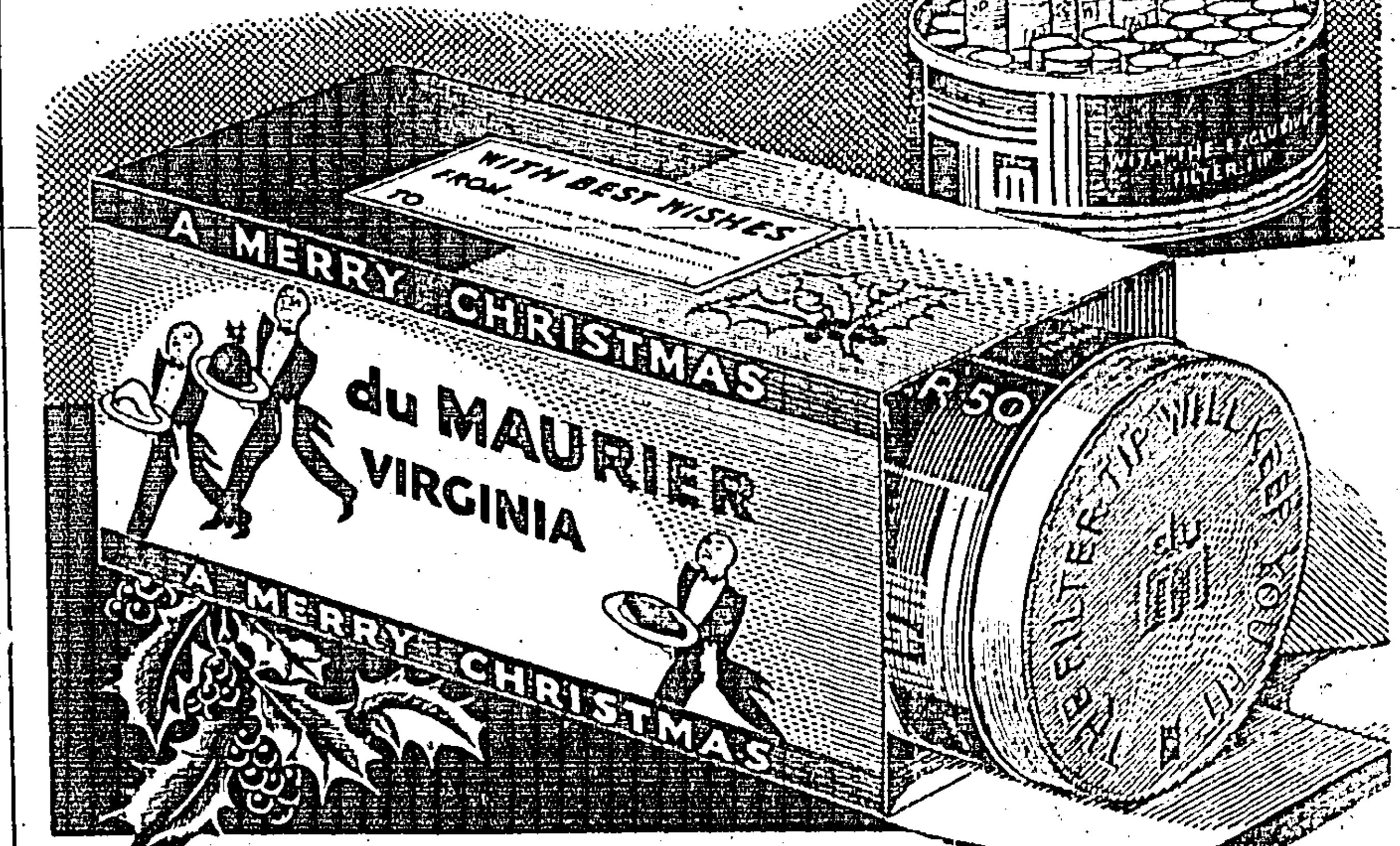
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### PREMISES TO LET.

OFFICE FLAT TO LET.—Commercial Ground Floor Office Accommodation In P. & O. Building. Ready for occupation on 1st March, 1938. Apply Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., P. & O. Building.

### THE HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

#### What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected or ill-treated in manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. Secretaries, H.K.S.P.C. c/o G.P.O., Box No. 513, Hongkong, or the Inspector, 49, Polytum Road, 1st floor; or the Inspector, Violet Peel Health Centre, Wan Chai; or the Inspector, 12, Sal Yung Choi Street, 1st floor, Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

### CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

### SERVICES CONTRACTUELLES DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

#### The Steamship

##### "ATHOS II"

No. 2 A/38

Bringing cargo from Marseilles via ports etc., arrived Hongkong on Sunday, 12th December, 1937.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 22nd December, 1937, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs.—Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Saturday, 10th December, 1937.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO., Hongkong, 12th December, 1937.

## VICTORY PARADE

### Japanese Demonstrate In Hongkew

Shanghai, Dec. 14.

Cheering widely and waving flags Japanese residents in the Hongkew district in Shanghai staged a monster parade to celebrate the fall of Nanking. The marchers were seen off at their starting point by the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Okamoto. The route included a wharf from which the paraders lustily banzied the Japanese flagship Izumo in mid-stream.—Reuter.

### JAPAN CELEBRATES

Tokyo, Dec. 14.

Ten thousand school children and students, mostly in blue uniforms, scouts and reservists took part in a procession to-day, waving paper flags in brilliant sunlight. They visited the Palace, Plaza, Navy and War Ministries to "banzai" the capture of Nanking.

To-night there will be elaborate lantern processions and the city will be illuminated. Similar celebrations will be held throughout Japan.—Reuter.

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## AIR DEFENCE PRECAUTIONS

### Anti-Gas Measures For Great Britain

### PREVENTION OF PANIC

London, Dec. 13.

During the debate in the House of Lords on the Air Raid Precautions Bill, the Air Minister, Viscount Swinton, referring to anti-gas precautions a school for instruction in Gloucestershire had been turning out instructed persons at the rate of 120 per month. A second school would shortly be established in the neighbourhood of Oxford.

Some 200,000 volunteers had already been instructed in anti-gas measures. In addition, every policeman in the regular forces has also been trained, as well as a very large number of the special constabulary. A special system of training had been instituted for doctors and something like 10,000 doctors and 10,000 nurses had been instructed as to how to give medical treatment in gas cases.

It was essential to prevent anything in the nature of panic in the work of giving security and this he thought had been achieved.

Referring to the provision of respirators he said that in July last year the old cotton mill was taken over on the principle of the "shadow factory" for the making of gas masks. This factory had produced 20,000,000 gas masks or respirators and he believed Britain was the only country that had so developed mass production of gas masks on such a scale. Arrangements had also been made for providing 12 central store depots which would each hold something like 3,000,000 gas masks. Five of these depots were already in existence—British Wireless.

### SECOND READING

London, Dec. 14.

The Air Raids Precautions Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons without division.—Reuter Bulletin.

### CANADA'S COASTS

Ottawa, Dec. 14.

Canada's scheme of fortification of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts has been thoroughly revised, declared Mr. Mackenzie King at a banquet last night. Construction of the new fortifications under way at present was concentrated in the Pacific, the reason for which, he declared, must be known to his listeners.

The Premier added that Canada needed an adequate air force for the defence of the coasts. They were buying the latest anti-aircraft equipment and increasing the supplies of munitions.—Reuter Bulletin.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### AMBULANCE APPEAL

To the Editor,  
Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir,—May I through the courtesy of your press appeal for public support at the dance to be held at St. John Ambulance Headquarters on Friday, Dec. 17 at 8.30 p.m. in aid of Brigade Funds.

Many of the men's divisions are sadly lacking in equipment; hundreds of recruits are waiting to enrol, but lack of finances forbids their admittance into the Brigade.

At this time of the year one has only to walk along Queen's Rd. East or West, and see many St. John Ambulance men at their vaccination stations, 7-10 p.m. working voluntarily and giving up their evenings.

In addition, the senior members are busily engaged in giving lectures on Air Raid Precautions and First Aid to many hundreds of Chinese men and women.

If one cannot attend the dance, one CAN send a small subscription.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade receives no grant from the Government, yet its services are in greater demand than ever.

Rosa LANGLEY,  
Hon. Secretary.

## U.S. DEMANDS EMPEROR'S APOLOGY

(Continued from Page 1.)

presented to Mr. J. C. Grew, American Ambassador.

Firstly, it reiterates the apology already delivered for the sinking of the U.S.S. Panay;

Secondly, it promises indemnification for the losses sustained;

Thirdly, it gives assurance that those responsible will be punished;

Fourthly, it guarantees that steps will be taken to prevent any recurrence of such incidents.

The note was delivered at 3 p.m. yesterday afternoon before Mr. Grew was able to present Washington's demands. Mr. Grew is planning to deliver the American protest as soon as the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, is available.

### Anxiously Awaiting Demands

Japan is apparently doing her utmost to effect a settlement and is anxiously awaiting formal notification of the American demands, hoping to return satisfaction as speedily as possible.

Japan's concern regarding the Panay episode is at present overshadowing her preoccupation over friction with Great Britain.

At present the fact that the Emperor has been involved in the Panay incident has not been mentioned. It will be a serious development when it arrives. In view of the peculiar governmental philosophy where the Emperor is concerned.

### Text Of Hirota's Note

The text of Mr. Hirota's note to Mr. Grew reads in part:

"While it is clear, in the light of the above circumstances, that the present incident is entirely due to a mistake, the Japanese Government regrets most profoundly that it has caused damage to a United States man-of-war and ships, and casualties among those aboard. It desires to present heartfelt and sincere apologies."

"The Japanese Government will make indemnification for all losses and deal appropriately with those responsible for the incident."

"Furthermore, he has already issued strict orders to the authorities on the spot with a view to preventing any recurrence of a similar incident."

"The Japanese Government in the fervent hope that friendly relations of Japan and the United States will not be affected by this unfortunate affair, has frankly stated as above its sincere attitude, which I beg Your Excellency to make known to your Government."

### Similar Note To Britain

It is understood that Mr. Hirota has delivered a note to Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, in connection with the attack on H.M.S. Ladybird.

The United Press is reliably informed that the sentiments of this note are similar to those expressed in the note regarding the Panay incident delivered to the United States Ambassador.—United Press.

### Hull Adds His Word

Washington, Dec. 14.

While awaiting the reply to President Roosevelt's protest, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull revealed that he had cabled the American Ambassador in Tokyo news, stiff and formal representations reflecting the impatience and anger of the Government over repeated incidents involving neutrals.

Official circles explained that the note supplemented strongly President Roosevelt's demands and cited the futility of the Japanese apologies and assurances against repetition in previous incidents.

The note added that the Government and people of the United States were deeply shocked.—United Press.

### Calm Expectancy

Washington, Dec. 14.

With the presentation of the formal Note to Japan in regard to the Panay incident, the atmosphere here is one of calm expectancy.

Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, called on President Roosevelt at the White House to inform him of the latest developments, and later received the press, but had virtually nothing to impart.

Asked about the London reports that the British and American governments were co-operating closely in matters arising from the Yangtze incidents, Mr. Cordell Hull replied that he had nothing new to say, but unofficially it was gathered that the two governments had maintained the closest contact since the bombings were first reported.

Japan's eagerness to apologise even before receiving the American note leaves the State Department in something of a quandary as it is not quite clear whether a further formal reply should be expected, or the apology should be regarded as sufficient. Mr. Hull was closely questioned on this point, but he declined to commit himself.

Isolationist members of Congress seized on a passage in the note referring to the Sino-Japanese hostilities as a pretext for demanding the enforcement of the Neutrality Act, but scarcely a voice was raised against the President's action in handling the situation without reference to Congress as he is constitutionally empowered to do.—Reuter.

### United States Wants Assurances

Washington, Dec. 14.

It is learned that the United States expects a formal expression of regret from Japan concerning the Panay incident, complete and comprehensive indemnification, and an assurance that definite and specific steps will be taken to ensure that American nationals, interests and property in China will not be sub-

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ LATEST REPORTS

New York, Dec. 14.

S. C. & F. New York correspondent cables:

The market to-day was steadier on a more favourable outlook for an early business recovery. Lending railroadmen believe that car-loading has touched bottom levels and the market may expect a slight up-turn to be extended over several weeks.

The American metal market forecast of steel operations shows 28 per cent. of capacity, this being the first time in 14 weeks in which the figure has not shown a decline. Liquidation was scarce. Gold-minings were favoured.

Bonds were irregularly lower, with Government bonds irregular. Curb stocks were also irregular.

Stocks: The market continues to be soft, but now shows signs of better resistance. If news is not unfavourable, a resumption of the rally should be had. Business failures for the week totalled 234. Bank deposits amounted to \$14,707,000,000.

Cotton: Liverpool and Bombay were leaders on this market. Hedging was light. There is some belief that an advance in price is necessary to divert some volume of cotton from the Government loan into commercial channels. The textile market reports a fair volume of business at firm prices. Spot demand was light. November consumption was 484,019 bales.

Sugar: The market is dull, but prices are firm on renewed short-covering and sellers are scarce.

Wall Street Journal morning comment:

The "Journal" says that yesterday's selling was largely profit-taking and liquidation for Tax purposes.

Rubber: There has been pressure of c.i.f. hedging and slack factory demand. The market is quiet.

Sugar: The market is dull, but prices are firm on renewed short-covering and sellers are scarce.

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Sugar: The market is dull, but prices are firm

## H.K. LACKS OWN BACK GARDEN

(Continued from Page 11.)

a dozen for decent size eggs or \$2.50 for a chicken?

Anybody who is in China needs plenty of green vegetables, but for good vegetables grown in a sanitary manner you are paying terrific prices and for the other vegetables produced by the deadly night soil you are facing dangers. Just a few steps from the highway you can see the night soil pits and you know what they mean—typhoid, dysentery and cholera. There are countless thousands of the common people who cannot protect themselves from these evils. If you saw these conditions you might think what you could do to alter them; for instance, inducing your Government officials to extend their jurisdiction in the New Territories. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and "Impossible!").

## DEMONSTRATION FARM

In these places you can see broken pots and pans standing around to breed mosquitoes, with malaria and dysentery to follow. There is an easy cure for this: get action from the local Government (Hear, hear).

By increasing food production in the New Territories you can reduce your cost of living. Some of you will say, "Unpractical; you cannot change Chinese farmer." Some 37 years ago I worked with Carib and other Indians and that was a much more difficult proposition than working with Chinese. A few years later I looked over a vast expanse of dry desert in Mexico with the thermometer at 120 degrees in the shade—and no shade! The job was to make productive country of that vast desert, and to-day instead of 000, there are 6,400 acres of feeding land on which 30,000 cows are milked twice a day.

My advice to you is first, win over your farmers to grow foodstuff instead of rice crops; distribute fruit trees, and chickens; institute insect pest control. Hold demonstration days for each village, securing the co-operation of the Agricultural Association to act as contacts with the farmers and village elders; induce them to go to your demonstration farm to "look see," and get buses to bring them instead of relying on their

own volition; get a demonstration laboratory in the New Territories.

## BLOCKADE WORRIES

In the event of a blockade of your port you are faced with the fact that you must import 90 per cent of your foodstuffs. Furthermore, in such a case you will have to feed not only your civilian population but your army and navy, because Hongkong is the North Pacific naval base. You want efficiency in your navy and army and you cannot get it on canned goods; you have got to have green stuff.

It would be fine thing if a new Government regime could act promptly in this matter, and shortly report to the Home Colonial Office that it could now provide for itself in the matter of decent food, and also help its military services because it had increased its productive capacity. What are you going to do about it? (Applause).

## POINTS REPLIED TO

In thanking the speaker, Dr. G. A. C. Herklots said: I have to thank the speaker for his rather unusual but very interesting address. He is certainly endowed with the gift of tongues, but whether he is endowed with the gift of prophecy is another matter. He has said that the Chinese farmer is the best in the world, and then went on to prove to us in very detailed fashion that they are among the worst in the world. That seems to be very contradictory, but if we look into the speech we realise that a few matters have not been touched upon or have been hidden in the welter of figures and facts.

A great deal of what we have heard is of very great value to us, but a certain amount of what has not been said would perhaps have been of even greater value. The difficulties of agriculture in the New Territories have not been mentioned. The reason for the use of the top layer of soil has not been given to us, and if the Chinese farmers are the best in the world why is it that they have been content to use it? There is a reason, and it is a simple one, but it has not been mentioned to-day. There are a great many aspects which have not been mentioned and could be solved.

Having said that much in criticism I want to add a word of great appreciation. The speaker has hit several nails on the head very effec-

tively. One of the nails which has been hit so hard that it has disappeared into the wood, is in regard to fruit growing in the New Territories. I can endorse every word Major Reed has said on that. Much money has been completely wasted because the business man has said "I will take up fruit growing in my orchard in the New Territories" and he has not succeeded. The farmer would not have done what the business man has done with his money, and it is the business man who is responsible for the failure and not the farmer.

It is the business man who is also responsible for the dairy farm system. The feeding of our civilian, navy and army is the concern of business people and not the farmer; for the farmer cannot do this under present conditions. These conditions can be improved, as the speaker has hinted, but it is not quite so easy as he seems to imply.

## BUSINESS MEN'S CONCERN

I had the honour of serving on a small committee which dealt with pigs and poultry in the New Territories, and the fact that we are not growing them is the only way to get rid of them to rid the country of pig fields. Another type in Hongkong flourishes in running streams and clear water. The big problem is that of water, and when that can be solved a great many New Territories problems will be solved too. Last month there was one inch of rain. You cannot grow vegetables with one inch of rain.

The point I want to emphasize is that the faults Major Reed has pointed out are business and not agricultural ones but he has done a great service in making the business people think about agricultural problems, and it is rare that such a gathering of business men as we represent to-day do think about agricultural problems. The New Territories are a problem, and the question of blockades, warfare and alike are inducements to us

to do something.

On the same point of view poultry has been tackled. The speaker says the eggs are the size of pigeon's eggs but he does not say anything on the question of feeding them, and the farmer cannot afford to feed his poultry. They have to live like the pigs, on anything they can find. The things Major Reed mentioned are business and not agricultural matters, and the business men should think about them. Business people are quite alive to the situation where money can be put in and taken out in different ways.

The vegetable production of the New Territories has gone ahead by leaps and bounds in the last few years

largely through the agency of the movement started by Sir Cecil Clementi and the Rev. H. R. Wells. I am not very good on figures, but production has increased about 700 per cent. There are difficulties—and they are being overcome. These vegetables are winter products because we cannot produce them in the summer. I know, because I have tried myself and it is not possible to grow European vegetables here in the summer.

## VERSATILE MOSQUITO

Chinese vegetables are possible, but they are not so profitable to grow, whereas rice is easy and profitable to grow. It is better for him to grow an inferior rice and if you tell him to grow vegetables for the sake of the military of Hongkong he will say "I am in debt now; I cannot afford to." These are the sort of problems the farmers face.

As for malaria we have a kind of mosquito here which does not breed in pots and pans but in pig fields,

## KONOYE SPEAKS

Appeals To China To Rectify Blunder

Tokyo, Dec. 14.

The Premier, Prince Konoye, in a long statement to Japanese pressmen, called on China to rectify her blunder and abandon useless resistance against Japan. He emphasised that foreign Powers would certainly appreciate Japan's position as the only reliable Power in East Asia.

The Premier declared that Japan would not relax her chastisement of the anti-Japanese administration and that her troops would be constrained to take joint measures for mutual extenction of property with the new and proper administration, which might come into existence following the collapse of the Nanking Government.

The Premier expressed his deepest sympathy for third Power nations, whose lives and property had been affected by the hostilities, adding that the birth of a new China would serve the security of foreign interests in the Far East.

He declared that the fall of Nanking was only the prelude of the war and marked the start of real and protracted hostilities against China, for which purpose he called upon the Japanese to redouble their efforts to cope with the situation.

## RADIO BROADCAST

(Continued from Page 7.)

### In Britain

London.

So successful have been rubber boots to cure foot-rot that a British rubber company have now made a seamless rubber boot for cows. Like the sheep boot, it is an effective preventive as well as facilitating the swift cure of diseases which have cost farmers thousands of pounds.

## DAVENTRY PROGRAMMES

7.20 a.m. The Birthday of His Majesty King George VI.  
7.35 a.m. Music by Elgar.  
7.45 a.m. "This is England" (Second Series).  
8.00 a.m. "Theatres of London."  
9.00 a.m. Big Ben. The News and Announcements.  
Greenwich Time Signal at 9.15 a.m.  
9.25 a.m. "World Affairs."  
10.10 a.m. "The Tom Jones Trio."  
10.50 a.m. "Over the Hills Come Love."  
11.15 a.m. "The News and Announcements." Greenwich Time Signal at 11.30 a.m.  
11.30 a.m. "Wheels."  
11.45 a.m. Big Ben.  
12.30 a.m. "World Affairs."  
1.00 a.m. "The Goddess Fortune."  
1.45 a.m. "Northern Music Hall."  
2.30 a.m. "The News and Announcements." Greenwich Time Signal at 2.45 a.m.  
2.45 a.m. "Palace of Varieties."  
3.30 a.m. "The News and Announcements." Greenwich Time Signal at 3.45 a.m.  
3.45 a.m. "Variety with 'The Four Aces' in Gangster Rhythm."  
4.45 p.m. Big Ben. Beethoven String Quartet—6. The Shadwick String Quartet.  
7.10 p.m. "The Goddess Fortune."  
7.50 p.m. Lulu Voneil and his Hungarian Orchestra.  
8.30 p.m. "World Affairs."  
8.30 p.m. "Music in the Morning."  
9.00 p.m. Sea Shanties. The BBC Men's Chorus.  
9.30 p.m. "The News and Announcements." Greenwich Time Signal at 9.45 p.m.  
10.15 p.m. Big Ben. Brass Band Concert.  
11.15 p.m. "Palace of Varieties."  
12.00 a.m. "The News and Announcements." Greenwich Time Signal at 12.15 a.m.  
12.20 a.m. "Matters of Moment."  
12.30 a.m. "Orchestral Music by Bach."  
1.20 a.m. "The Goddess Fortune."  
2.00 a.m. Big Ben. The News and Announcements.  
Greenwich Time Signal at 2.15 a.m.  
2.45 a.m. "Over the Hills Come Love."  
3.45 a.m. "Northern Music Hall."  
4.45 a.m. "The News and Announcements." Greenwich Time Signal at 4.55 a.m.  
5.30 a.m. English Country Dances.  
5.50 a.m. "Food for Thought."  
6.10 a.m. "The Escape of the Catapult."  
6.40 a.m. Dance Music.

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*of the*  
*"Public Enemy"*  
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*of the Robinsons."*

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...and the cries of wives  
widowed by G-Guns.

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**The  
Hongkong Telegraph.**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1937.

**HONGKONG  
SECURITY**

In the House of Commons Lieutenant-Commander R. T. H. Fletcher, R.N. (Retired), now a Labour member, recently asked Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Defence, whether he was satisfied that the British forces in Hongkong were sufficient for the defence of the Colony, having regard to the existing state of affairs in the Far East, which everyone by now must realise is highly explosive. The naval Member also asked when was the last joint inquiry by representatives of the three services, Navy, Army and Air Force, into the condition of the defences of Hongkong. Such questions, it would seem, are

fairly vital ones to British people; and they particularly interest the inhabitants of this Colony. But the answers are more important still. Sir Thomas' answer was disappointing in that it did not go far enough. He said that defended ports overseas were kept constantly under review by an appropriate sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee on which all three services were represented. It must be supposed that Sir Thomas implied that the authorities are satisfied with the Hongkong defence position, because Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher did not press for a further answer. But the implied meaning is not readily seen. The Labour member is apparently not quite sure that the Government's feeling of security is justified, in any event. He is suggesting that the battle cruisers Hood and Repulse and the battleships Malaya and Barham be sent into the Far East, presumably to be based on Hongkong.

There is no deep secret about Hongkong's defences. Anyone who cares to inquire can discover how many submarines are based on this port, how many destroyers are within so many hours' steaming distance, what cruisers are on the station, and so on. Nor is there any attempt made to suppress information regarding the numbers of troops in Hongkong and Shanghai. From such facts it is possible to

**FINGERPRINTS**

By

**ALFRED J.  
ANGEL**

In the House of Commons recently Mr. de la Bere (Evesham) asked the Home Secretary "whether he is prepared to consider a scheme for the national registration of finger-prints throughout the country, with a view to storing them; thus making it easier for the police to trace persons suffering from loss of memory."

**FINGER-PRINT** everybody! Again the suggestion that the fingerprints of every person in the country should be taken and registered is being made.

Advocates for universal registration declare that if such were the case there would never be any doubts regarding the identity of persons found dead, or others suffering from loss of memory, and that the work of the police in these particular spheres would be considerably lightened and simplified.

Some foreign countries already have comprehensive finger-print registration systems for the law-abiding as well as the criminal population, but in Great Britain the scheme only registers "bad men."

As far back as 200 B.C. the Chinese had a system of finger-printing, but it was not until the nineteenth century that any

estimate, to some extent, the state of security of the British Far Eastern possessions. But all such estimates, it would seem, must be purely relative; governed, in other words, by the varying strength of potential enemies. It is obvious that when Hongkong's security is under consideration, at such times as this the striking force of the Japanese is the essential part of the equation. It is equally apparent that, left to its own devices, Hongkong could not hope to resist for many weeks the combined naval, air and land strength of a major power. Only with a strong naval and flying force operating in this vicinity and keeping the Colony's lines of communication intact could it be said that there existed a real guarantee of safety. There will be some who question the advisability of sending such ships as Hood and Repulse, Barham and Malaya to this part of the world without adequate cruiser and destroyer strength to accompany them, and without essential submarine and air force complementary units to make of a defensive contingent more than a "show force." It is improbable that Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher's suggestion will meet with very much enthusiasm, and it is doubtful if even the "landlubber" population would be much reassured by the presence of these vast fighting craft, here—though they are admittedly the greatest naval weapons of their day—because of the enormous odds that they would be obliged to face in any major conflict in the Pacific. And it is only a major conflict in which Britain might become involved that Hongkong fears in the least. We are armed against all petty enemies.



Early in the century, Pur- to-day, which is the envy of the kenje, a young and struggling world.

Further grouping followed, till it is possible under his present scheme to have as many as 16,000,000 sub groups—any one of which can be turned up within a few minutes by the card index system.

To the finger-print expert it is an easy matter. He receives, say, from the detective chief at Whipplewell an impression of a finger found on a scene of a heavy burglary.

The Yard man, from his training and experience, decides it belongs to a left fore-finger.

On a specially printed card he notes down in proper sequence the characteristics of the print—type, core, etc., placing the necessary symbols in the margin to guide him in his search.

He is able to "read" the print in the same way as a Morse operator reduces his combinations of dots and dashes to a legible message.

Next to the card index with his written formulae. A few only are necessary to tell him whether the Whipplewell print belongs to a man with a criminal record.

Never in the course of finger-print history has it been proved that two persons have the same finger-prints; even twins have different combinations of the grainings on the fingers.

Experts declare that the odds against finding an exact duplicate anywhere in the world are 64,000,000,000 to one!

Clunay attempts to destroy the patterns on finger-tops have always failed. Crooks, knowing the danger to themselves of the system, have immediately after arrest, mutilated their finger-tops to destroy the grainings, but in every case when the wounds have healed the papillary ridges have remained unimpaired. A Japanese doctor experimented on himself to the extent of pumice-stoning the tips of his fingers till he had obliterated the pattern, but his wounds did not destroy the characteristic ridges and the pattern returned exactly as before.

Finger-prints form an infallible, unmistakable, and permanent record of identity—and as such each one has its own efficient system of Scotland Yard accidentals and scarred prints, a particular tale to tell.

# A Hongkong Governor Who Spoke 20 Languages

BUT HE WAS NOT POPULAR AND LEFT THE COLONY WITH SCARCELY A HANDSHAKE

Sir John Bowring,  
Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.

HONGKONG since its cession to the British Crown in 1841 has been blessed with a succession of colonial administrators of more than average ability. Few, however, have been more truly versatile in their attainments than that of the Colony's fifth Governor—Sir John Bowring. He has been described as a singular phenomenon of multifarious accomplishments; for in addition to being a far-sighted official of Her Majesty, he was also an advanced liberal, an economist of reputation, a poet of merit, a profound scholar, a literary genius, and a linguist of remarkable talent. Indeed, it was in the latter field that he showed the keenest aptitude, and like his contemporaries, Giuseppe Mezzofanti, the Italian Cardinal, and Elihu Burritt, the Yankee blacksmith, was credited with possessing a prodigious knowledge of over twenty languages—a fund of erudition which he utilised for the publication of a series of works on Continental literature which won him much acclaim in his day.

Sir John Bowring was born at Exeter, October 17, 1782, and died near his native place on November 23, 1880. During his long life time, he was esteemed as a savant of the first rank, and early distinguished himself by his literary attainments. Indeed, by the time he was thirty-five his belletristic reputation was firmly established, and his published works had already received the praise of monarchs. The Czar of Russia, Alexander I, was so much impressed by his translations of Russian poems that he bestowed upon him a handsome diamond ring. Likewise, the King of the Netherlands, Frederick William I, himself a dilettante in the arts of no mean ability, presented the young Englishman with gold medall in token of his admiration for an excellent work upon Dutch literature. Moreover, in emulation of the generosity of its sovereign, the Dutch university of Groningen conferred upon Bowring the honorary degree of LL.D. Such was the eminence of the multitudinous talents of Sir John that he was offered and



Sir John Bowring.

*Gem of the orient earth and open sea  
Macao, in thy lap and on thy breast  
Hast gathered beauties all the loveliest  
When the sun smiles in his majesty  
The very clouds that top each mountain crest  
Seem to repose there, lingering lovingly;  
How full of grace the green Cathayan tree  
Bends to the breeze and how thy sands are prest  
With gentle waves which ever and anon  
Break their awakened furies on the shore:  
Were these the scenes that poet looked upon  
Whose lyre, though known to fame, knew misery more?  
They have their glories, and earth's diadems  
Have caught so bright as genius' gilded gems."*

BY  
T. PAUL  
GREGORY

accepted the editorship of the Westminster Review—a post which he held for many years. In addition to his well established literary ability, Bowring was also deemed a political economist of note, being the leading disciple of Jeremy Bentham, the founder of the so-called Utilitarian school of political economy. Indeed, so highly was he regarded by that worthy that he was charged by him with the important task of editing the great bulk of his manuscripts, which appeared in print in 23 volumes, accompanied by a biography, in 1843.

BOWRING also sat in Parliament twice, once from 1835 to 1840 as the representative for Bolton, and the second time from 1841 to 1849 as the member for Kilmarnock. On both occasions he distinguished himself by his opposition to the Government, and managed to carry through in spite of the bitter antagonism of the Tories, a bill providing that the gross revenues of all taxes should be paid directly into the Exchequer without having to undergo the successive "milking" of government departments. Fortunately, this principle, which, in its day was regarded by the Conservatives as the acme of radicalism, became the basis which led to the thorough "house-cleaning" and reformation of the system of British national accountancy. Also, whilst he was in the House of Commons, he, amongst other things, advocated the adoption of a decimal currency for England—a scheme which on account of its radical thoroughness naturally aroused tremendous opposition from the Conservatives, even, although Bowring's plans were powerfully supported by the Prince Consort. At length, however, a compromise was effected, and a partial victory conceded him, which authorised the Treasury to issue in 1849 a new monetary unit of two-shillings, called the florin, as more or less of an experiment—the success or failure of which should determine whether the Government would go farther in acting in accordance with Bowring's

schemes. The convenience of the new coin was reluctantly admitted, by his opponents who represented the bulk of the gentry, and the ultra-conservative bourgeoisie, but Bowring secured thereby new laurels to augment his already glamorous reputation. It followed that upon his seeking to enter the diplomatic service in 1840 he was awarded the post of H. M. Consul at Canton and Superintendent of Trade at that port. His four years at Canton—interspersed by occasional periods of sojourn in the Colony and at Macao, were characterised by much literary activity, and we have from his prolific pen a number of poems of his usual excellence. One of these is the famous hymn "In the Cross of Christ I Glory" inspired by the ruined facade of the Church of São Paulo in our neighbouring Portuguese Colony. Another is his elegiacal "Sonnet to Macao," dedicated to Portugal's famed poet and cavalier, Luis de Camões. The verses are so highly regarded, that they find a place in most poetical anthologies:

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Upon his return to England in 1854, he was knighted by the Queen, who graciously bestowed upon him the Governorship of Hongkong and the highly important diplomatic post of Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to China. The importance of the mission was momentous, and naturally the reception of such a high honour to a man of Bowring's temperament, was such that he became immersed in the atmosphere of self-exaltation. The ineluctable result was that his justifiable egotism made him very unpopular with the people over whom he was to rule. His contemporaries have accused him of being a grandiose and vainglorious pedestal, and it may be mentioned here that there are passages in his autobiography which seem to amply support their contention. One of those most often quoted contains these words: "To China I went as the representative of the Queen, and was accredited not to Peking alone but to Japan, Siam, China and Corea, I believe to a greater number of beings (indeed no less than a third of the race of man) than any individual had ever been accredited before."

Sir John Bowring arrived in Hongkong early in April 1854 to assume the post of the Colony's Governor. During his five years' tenure of office from April 13, 1854 to May 1, 1859, whilst he accomplished many things of great advantage to the colonial administration which are well recognised in our day, he was yet one of the most unfortunate of individuals who have ever held office here; for all that he did for the good of the community at large was regarded at the time of its enactment in the most individual light, and Bowring himself was widely unpopular as a Governor and as a man. It is difficult for us at the present day to comprehend the sentiments of the citizens of Hongkong in the fifties of the last century, and we can scarcely conceive how a colonial Governor should incur the dislike of even a small section of the community. Nevertheless, such was Sir John's fate almost from the be-

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beginning. With the merchant portion of the Colony, especially he was never a *persona grata*, largely perhaps, as some have hinted, on account of the fact that his scholarship had made him more cosmopolitan than British. His fondness, too, for American, German and Continental society was at that day regarded with more or less suspicion on the part of the citizens of our "tight" little island; yet needless to say regardless of what were the opinions of his contemporaries his tenure of office saw the doubling of the Colony's revenue—largely due to his economical administration and the sales of Crown lands—so that the colonial treasury showed an increase of £37,776. Moreover, amongst the legislation that he considered judicious was a recommendation for the provision of facilities for student interpreters in the diplomatic service—a far-reaching arrangement which is now universally adopted; for as Sir John realised, in order to have a truly efficient foreign office, it must be staffed with men who are thoroughly acquainted with the language and customs of the people to whom they are accredited.

THE incident, which caused the flare up of hostilities was that of the now famous Arrow. In October 1855, a well-designed ship of foreign lines, but rigged like the typical junk of the China coast and of a type then known in the Colony as a torch, was registered by its Chinese owners under the name Arrow. This vessel was intended for the purpose of promoting the carrying trade between here and Canton on the part of the citizens of our "tight" little island; yet needless to say regardless of what were the opinions of his contemporaries his tenure of office saw the doubling of the Colony's revenue—largely due to his economical administration and the sales of Crown lands—so that the colonial treasury showed an increase of £37,776. Moreover, amongst the legislation that he considered judicious was a recommendation for the provision of facilities for student interpreters in the diplomatic service—a far-reaching arrangement which is now universally adopted; for as Sir John realised, in order to have a truly efficient foreign office, it must be staffed with men who are thoroughly acquainted with the language and customs of the people to whom they are accredited.

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# WILL RUMJAHN & MRS. CHIU SUCCEED THIS YEAR?

## IN SEMI-FINAL OF TENNIS MIXED DOUBLES

### A COMFORTABLE WIN IN THE SECOND ROUND

(By "Abo")

H. D. Rumjahn and Mrs. Chiu Chun-chiu, runners-up in the Colony Mixed Doubles tennis championship for the last three years, earned the right to meet A. E. P. Guest and Miss M. Griffiths in the semi-finals of the current tournament by defeating Capt. C. W. Maisy and Mrs. Holmes in straight sets at the Indian R.C. yesterday afternoon.

The best tennis of the match was provided in the first set when Capt. Maisy and Mrs. Holmes were at their best, the former being prominent with some timely interceptions at the net from where he scored innumerable winners. Mrs. Holmes' driving was in good working order at this stage and her reverses were so smart that she often forced Rumjahn and Mrs. Chiu into errors.

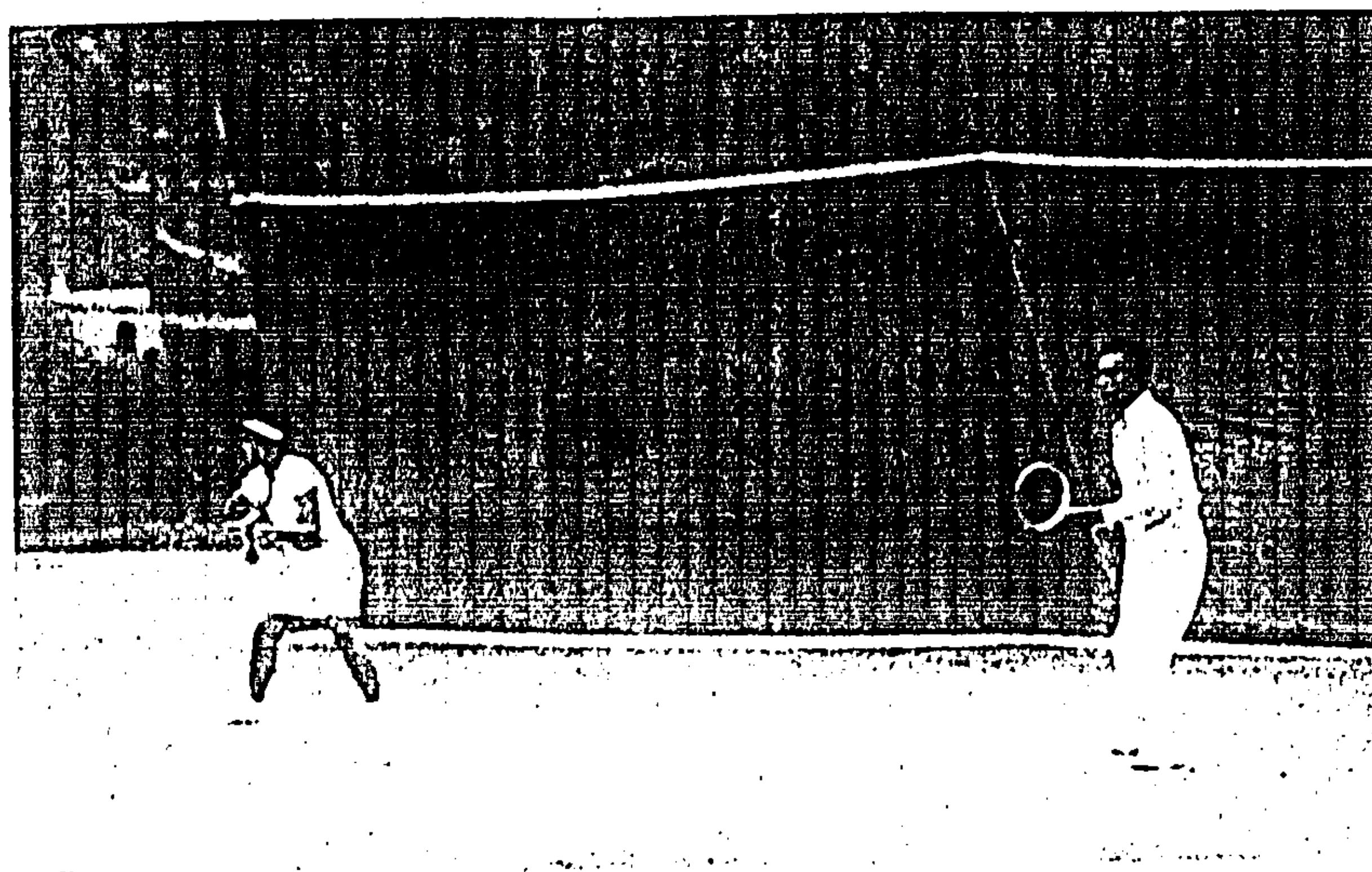
After the winners had settled down, however, the game was rather too one-sided to be really interesting. Capt. Maisy and Mrs. Holmes also were not given so many chances to hit outright winners from the net because Rumjahn and Mrs. Chiu

were driving too deeply to allow them to go up to the forecourt.

#### CONSISTENT FORM

Both Rumjahn and Mrs. Chiu revealed consistent form, but there was really nothing outstanding in their display. Until they are extended, it will be difficult to gauge their prospects of carrying off the title. In the absence of last year's champions, W. C. Hung and Mrs. Nora Wilson, however, they appear on paper, to be the best combination; and their chances of winning look very bright indeed. They have been so near and yet so far from the title since 1934 that should they succeed now I am sure their win will be a popular one.

Yesterday they conceded only three games in two sets, winning by 6-2, 6-1.



Mrs. Chiu and H. D. Rumjahn  
Will the title elude them once again?

## Ski Meeting To Be Held At Sapporo

Tokyo, Dec. 8. Japan's proposal to hold the conference of the Federation of International Ski Association in 1940 in Sapporo, simultaneously with the Winter Olympic Games, has been accepted by the international organization. It was announced here yesterday.

The session will be held in Sapporo, even if skiing is excluded from the programme of the Winter Olympiad, it was pointed out.

The message expressed appreciation of Japan's consent to participate in next year's conference, in Helsingfors.—Domei.

## LEAGUE BADMINTON PROGRAMME

St. John's badminton players, who head the "B" Division of the League, will have a chance to increase their lead this evening when they visit the Chinese R.C. The Chinese are picking up slowly but it is doubted whether their side will be as well-balanced as St. John's.

The only other match this evening will be between the Free Lances and the Club de Recreio. The programme is as follows:

### Sonja Henie Receives Award From King

Oslo, Dec. 7. Sonja Henie, the former world's woman skating champion, has been awarded the Cross of the Order of St. Olav, 1st class, by King Haakon of Norway in recognition of her outstanding sporting achievements. This is the first time that this high order has been granted in connection with sport. It will be recalled that Sonja Henie has turned professional and is now also acting in films.

## RUGGERITE SENT OFF THE FIELD

### Former Cambridge Forward

London, Nov. 23. But he was still the top dog. He made discreet use of the ring, but was far more aggressive than Roth until the last round.

Then the latter staged a grand slam in which he hurt his right hand and took a lot of punishment as well.

Mizler won by a proverbial mile and gave a great display.

After the contest the American's hands were examined by the National Sporting Club doctor and it was found that the metacarpal bones in each hand were broken. The unfortunate boxer was taken to a local hospital for an immediate X-ray examination.

A. H. B. Adair went down to stop a Richmond rush and did not appear to be too keen to play the ball. Laborde was up and took a final kick at the ball and immediately received his marching orders.

As one well-known critic has remarked:

"The day is rightly past when physical pain alone induces a player to part with the ball, but if all risks are to be eliminated from the game, and especially those calling for cold calculated courage in the facing of them, it is time to abandon rugby and revert to touch line."

## CAMBRIDGE DEFEATED AGAIN

London, Dec. 14. Dublin University won a close rugger match against Cambridge University to-day, succeeding by six points to five.—Reuters.

Free Lances v. Recreio  
Chinese R.C. v. St. John's

## Spectators Want Their Money Back

Budapest, Dec. 7. The entire Hungarian press sharply attacks the promoters of Saturday's fight between the Italian Primo Carrera and the Yugoslavian Schupan as the latter had been engaged as a substitute at the last moment for the ridiculous sum of 150 Pengos, when the French boxer who was originally to have fought Carrera refused to enter the ring. The papers accuse the promoters of swindle, asserting that they had from the very first intended to put a very inferior boxer against Carrera. The promoters were obliged to refund entrance money to about 1,400 of the 2,500 spectators in order to avoid a further scandal.

## ARMY SQUASH RACKETS

London, Nov. 15. D. I. Burnett (Royal Engineers) scored a surprise victory in the Army and Navy Club, defeating Capt. G. O. Jameson (Royal Engineers) in the final by 9-2, 9-0, 10-8.

Burnett won the title in 1935, and Jameson, the holder, was a winner on two other occasions.

It was an interesting match, and Burnett played his usual sound game. His crosscourt driving, which gained him many points, was immaculate in length and his volleys crisp and accurate.

After a slow start Burnett made a good run of six from two-all, and this gave him the game. Jameson had the usual lead of 6-3 in the second game, but Burnett came along with an excellent five for his second game.

Jameson was 4-0 in the third game, and it was at this point that Jameson showed his best form. From 4-0 he went to 7-0 and was again ahead at 8-7. Burnett made it eight-all and won both the points in the set of two.

## GREAT DISPLAY BY HARRY MIZLER GIVES BOXING LESSON TO AL ROTH

By Fred Dartnell

London, Nov. 16.  
Fog was rather insistent round about Earl's Court last night, but the international flavour of the National Sporting Club's boxing programme drew a good attendance.

Harry Mizler, ex-British champion, gained a grand victory over Al Roth, the midget Max Baer from the United States of America.

Roth, with his week's growth of beard, looked formidable enough, but in the first round Mizler hit him three glorious rights to the face and then proceeded to give him one of the best boxing lessons that has been seen in the ring for a long time.

It was the straight left that really did the business. Roth was flat-footed and slow, and he appeared to have little defense.

Mizler was so much the master boxer that he won the first five rounds off the reel.

He boxed coolly and with delightfully skill and Roth took a long time to get into anything like fighting shape. I think the American won the sixth and eighth rounds. Left hooks to the belly gave Mizler some trouble then and later on the Londoner's nose began to bleed.

#### INJURED HANDS

But he was still the top dog. He made discreet use of the ring, but was far more aggressive than Roth until the last round.

Then the latter staged a grand slam in which he hurt his right hand and took a lot of punishment as well.

Mizler won by a proverbial mile and gave a great display.

After the contest the American's hands were examined by the National Sporting Club doctor and it was found that the metacarpal bones in each hand were broken.

The unfortunate boxer was taken to a local hospital for an immediate X-ray examination.

Auriel Toma, of Rumania, and Jim Brady, of Dundee, boxed a draw.

Toma used to be the chauffeur of King Carol and he knew how to step on the gas. He was a regular jack-in-the-box with twinkling feet and perpetual motion in his gloves as well.

#### SCOTTISH VICTORY

The first bout, between Jack McCudden, the resident featherweight champion of Scotland, and Bill Edward, of Wales, made a good show for the crowd.

McCudden punched his man hard about the middle, and in the last round had the Welsh boy on his knees for eight. A nice Scottish win.

Jack Treadaway of Battersea lately emerged from the amateur ranks and winner of his only two previous contests as a professional, was held to a draw by Johnny Holt, a rugged South African with a passion for fighting at close quarters.

Treadaway exploited a stinging straight left and this, coupled with his ready right, a faculty for spoiling the other's burlesque methods, seemed to have given him the victory.

When the referee declared it a draw followers of Treadaway quickly voiced their resentment. I think Holt was a little lucky not to lose, but he is a game battler.

## BRITAIN ANNOUNCES CHALLENGE

### Westchester Cup Polo Series

London, Dec. 8. Britain to-day announced her intention of challenging the United States for the Westchester Polo Cup in 1939, and plans are already under way to find the best possible team during the 1938 season.

With memories of her heavy defeat here in 1930, Britain hopes to send a team to America for the match at Meadowbrook, early in September, 1939, which will bring the cup back after a lapse of 30 years.

A selection committee will be formed this winter which will base its choice mainly on the showing of the top players next summer.

It is understood that all or most of the 1938 team will be available. These are Gerald Baldwin, Eric H. Tyrrell-Martin, Rao, Raju, Hanif Singh, H. Hesketh Hughes, Captain Michael P. Ansell, Captain G. E. Prior Palmer, Captain Humphrey P. Guinness and Captain B. A. Fowler.

In the meantime, the polo authorities have two problems under consideration—an over-crowded season and a revision of the handicapping system.

**CONGESTION IN ENGLAND**

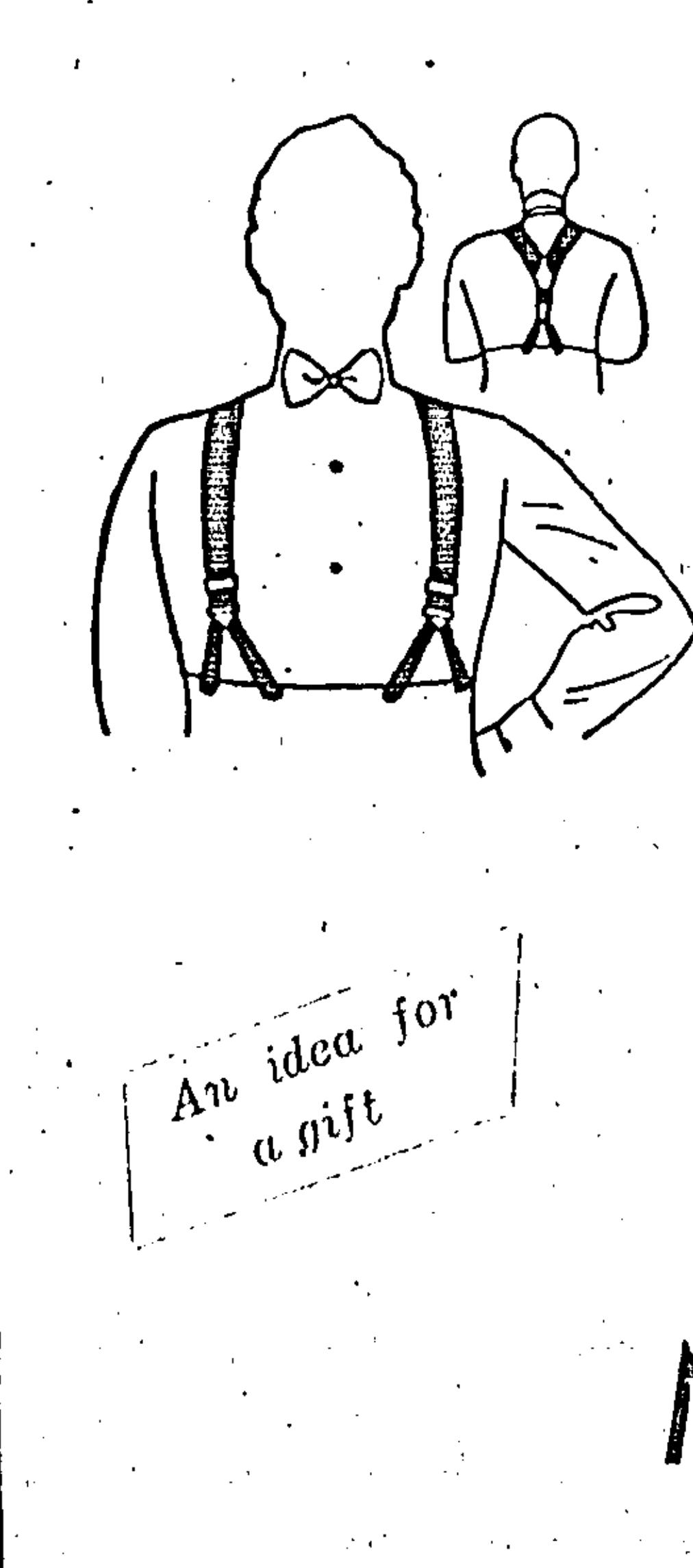
A committee composed of Lord Louis Mountbatten, Lord Cowdray, the Duke of Roxburghe, Brigadier W. F. Anderson, Lt.-Colonel G. G. Lister and Captain F. A. Gill has been formed to consider the question of congestion, which has become so bad in Britain's short summer season, that teams have been known to play three ties in one afternoon. It is believed that the committee will probably decide to eliminate a number of the less important club tournaments, and also decide that postponed matches shall be cancelled.

Until the accumulation of postponed matches has been the chief cause of congestion, the committee is not likely to extend the season.

On the problem of handicapping, the Hurlingham Club has circulated every polo club in the country asking its views on suggested reforms in the handicapping system.

Principal suggestion is that the handicap rating should be raised to 12. In favour of this, it was argued that it would give more scope for players at the bottom of the table, while against it, it was pointed out that it would do away with the world-wide accepted valuation of a player's worth.—United Press.

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Our evening braces can be both decorative and dignified. You may prefer the quiet simplicity of entirely black or entirely white silk braces costing \$5.00, or you may prefer them made of elegant black webbing with a narrow white edging for \$9.50.

White or black sock suspenders to harmonise cost \$2.00.

Coloured braces for every suit at prices ranging from \$3.50 per pair.

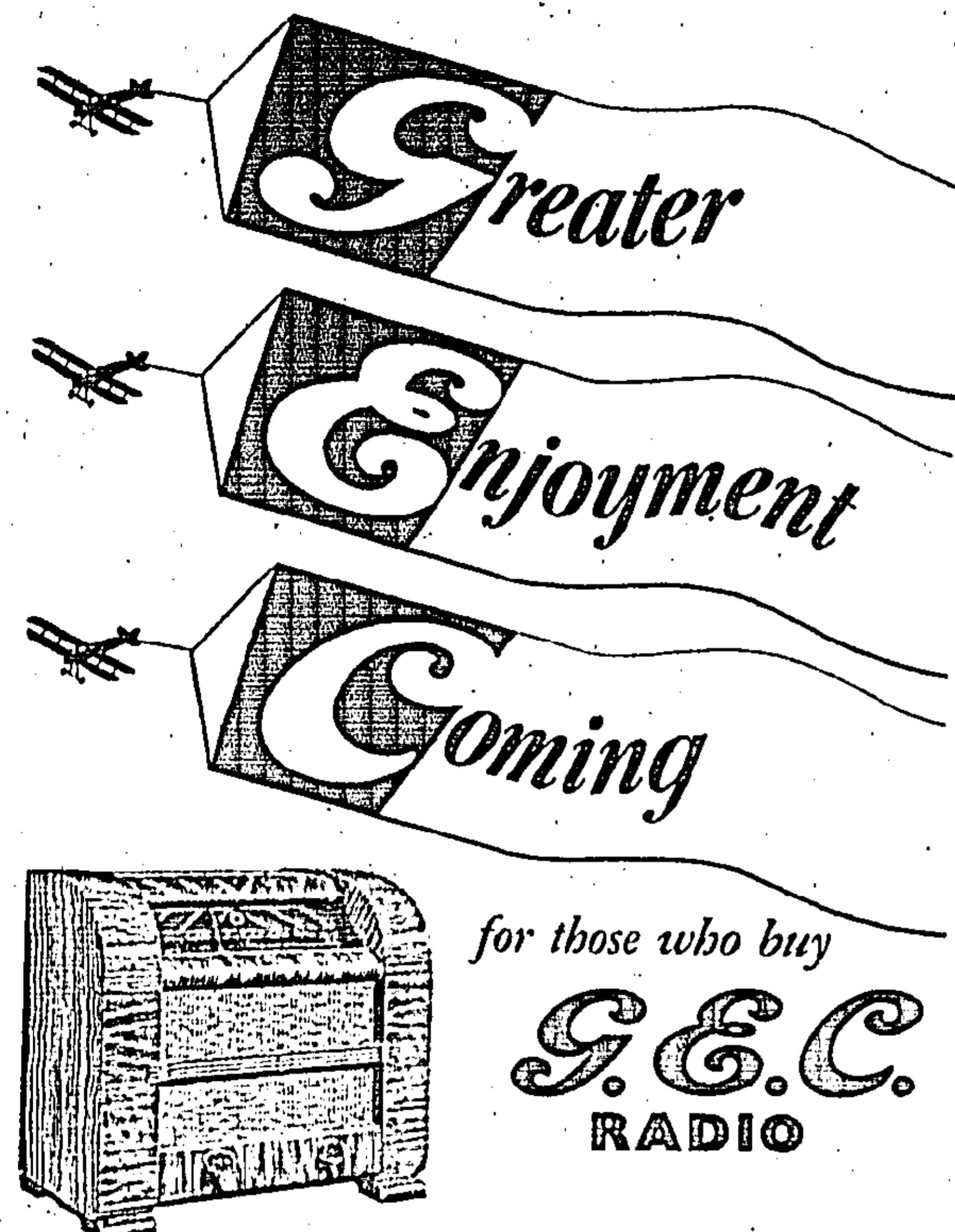
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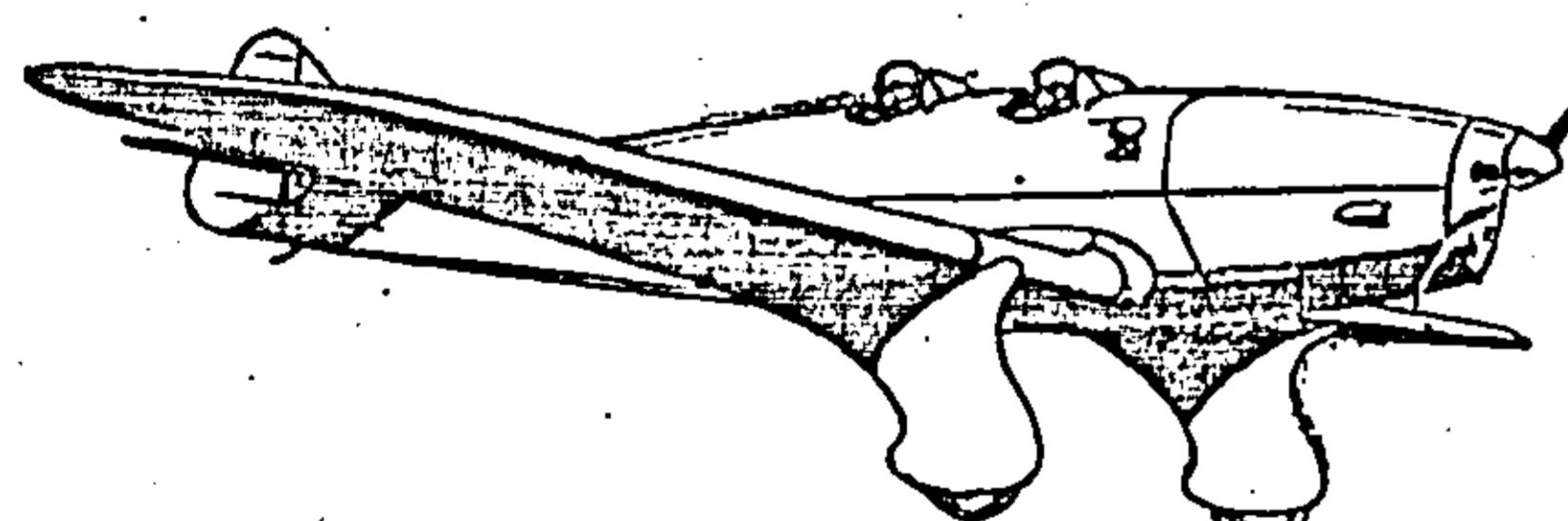
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### ARMY FOOTBALL

#### Final To Be Decided Next Week

The final of the Army Football League will be decided on Thursday, December 23, at the Sookunpo ground commencing at 3 p.m., between "A" Company, Middlesex Regiment, and "A" Company, South Highlanders.

At the conclusion of the game the prizes will be distributed.

### SHIELD COMPETITION

#### Fixtures for the Coming Week-end Announced

The following are the local League and Shield fixtures for the week-end:

#### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18

Senior Shield (First Round)  
St. Joseph's v. Kowloon (Caroline Hill, 4 p.m.) Referee: Stedman. Linesmen: Furr and Morecroft.

Club v. Eastern (Club, 4 p.m.) Referee: MacCormac. Linesmen: Purcell and Sharpe.

Junior Shield (Second Round)  
Soforthor's Club (Club, 2.30 p.m.) Referee: Ottaway.

Engineers (E.) v. Navy (Sookunpo, 2.30 p.m.) Referee: Youngs.

Kowloon v. Ordnance (Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.) Referee: Clarke.

South China v. Eastern (Caroline Hill, 2.30 p.m.) Referee: French.

Kwong Wah v. Engineers (C.) (Chinham Road, 4 p.m.) Referee: Rees.

R.C. of Signals v. Middlesex (Chinham Road, 2.30 p.m.) Referee: J. Silva.

Portuguese S.A. v. Air Force (King's Park, 2.30 p.m.) Referee: Edwards.

SUNDAY

Senior Shield (First Round)  
Police v. South China "A" (Club, 4 p.m.) Referee: Omar. Linesmen: Furr and Barretto.

Third Division (Hongkong)

Police v. Engineers (Club, 2.30 p.m.) Referee: Havelaar.

The Junior shield game between the University and the Police has been postponed owing to the University vacation.

### SPORT ADVTS.

#### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

The Thirteenth Extra Race Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY, on Saturday, 18th December, 1937, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 13th December, 1937.

### Triangular Tourney Hockey

#### Army Defeated By Club

A superior half-back line was a factor largely contributing to the Hongkong Hockey Club's 3-1 victory over the Army in a spirited triangular tournament match at Sookunpo yesterday. The Army's forward line of four Ralpats and Partab, Kunnon Riflemen, was the same brilliant combination which dealt so decisively with the Navy.

The Club had an excellent forward line, as good as the Army's. The Reed brothers were outstanding, often felling the onslaughts of Pritam Nath and his colleagues.

The Club took the lead after 15 minutes through G. E. R. Divett,

Partab, Army winger, kept the Club defence in perpetual state of anxiety with his speed and tricky stick work. After being felled on several occasions when he had entered the goal area, he tricked Wallace and sent the ball to Pritam Nath, who, after a short tussle with Benwell, scored the Army's only point.

Divett scored his second goal from a short corner just before half-time.

S. A. Fowler secured the Club's third goal.

Club—Benwell; Wallace, E. V. Reed; Pates, W. A. Reed, Potter, S. Fowler, Whitley, Divett, Dickford, Bond.

Army—Wilson, Stickley, Swanson, Rich, Stapleton, Austin; Shah Wall, Sawal Khan, Pritam Nath, Gopu Ram, Partab.

### KOWLOON GOLF

#### Remedios And Taylor To Meet In Final

The Championship semi-final rounds of the Kowloon Golf Club resulted in F. E. A. Remedios defeating A. J. Dennis 3 and 1, and W. Taylor defeating E. D. da Roza on the last green.

The annual President's and Captains' match will be played on Sunday next, December 19. The following are the starting times:

9.00 A. J. Dennis W. Taylor

9.04 W. A. Stewart T. D. Paton

9.08 A. J. Dennis A. A. Lopez

9.12 J. McKelvie G. P. Murphy

9.16 R. K. Scott E. F. Fischer

9.20 F. C. Barry S. Jex

9.24 C. G. Anderson J. F. Smedley

9.28 E. O. Murphy E. Christensen

9.32 E. C. Fischer W. J. Woolley

9.36 W. Bastin W. Kershaw

9.40 E. W. Gardner E. H. Watts

9.44 T. Henderson G. C. Moss

9.48 J. E. R. Humble L. J. Cave

10.02 W. Stoker H. R. Billings

10.06 J. M. Boyd C. W. L. Cole

10.10 T. C. Lee J. Kirwin

### CHESS CLUB DINNER

Members of the Kowloon Chess Club met at the Peninsula Hotel last night for the annual dinner and distribution of prizes.

Dr. M. O. Pfister presented the prizes. V. Rush, winner of the Colony championship, was presented with the premier award, A. Weiss being runner-up.

The G. Franklin Nightingale Trophy for the Club championship went to D. E. Carvalho, with G. Kaye runner-up.

### CRICKET IN INDIA

Bombay, Dec. 14. Lord Tennyson's team beat All India to-day by six wickets, when they scored 171 runs for four wickets.

Edrich, who scored 51 not out the previous day, carried his bat for 88 runs.

Worthington contributed 40 runs, also not out.—Reuters.

### CARNEVA RESTRICTED

Rome, Dec. 13. The Italian Boxing Federation has decided that henceforth Primo Carnera will not be permitted to box in any country other than Italy.—United Press.

### EXCHANGE

#### Selling

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| T.T. London      | Is. 27½ |
| Demand           | Is. 27½ |
| T.T. Shanghai    | 104½    |
| T.T. Singapore   | 52½     |
| T.T. Japan       | 106½    |
| T.T. India       | 82      |
| T.T. U.S.A.      | 30½     |
| T.T. Manila      | 61½     |
| T.T. Batavia     | 55½     |
| T.T. Bangkok     | 149½    |
| T.T. Saigon      | 86½     |
| T.T. France      | 9.10    |
| T.T. Germany     | 76½     |
| T.T. Switzerland | 153½    |
| T.T. Australia   | 1/0½    |

#### Buying

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 4 m/s L/C London          | 1/3½     |
| 4 m/s D/P do              | 1/3.5/32 |
| 4 m/s L/C. U.S.A.         | .31½     |
| 4 m/s France              | 9.05     |
| 30 d/s India              | 83½      |
| U.S. Cross rate in London | 4.90/4   |

The prizes of the Amateur Movie Makers Contest will be awarded and the prize-winning films shown on December 20, 1937, at 6 p.m. in the offices of Film Depot, Marina House. All contestants and their friends will be welcome.

The quarantine restrictions imposed by the Government of Weihaiwei and the authorities at Shanghai against arrivals from Hongkong on account of cholera have been removed.

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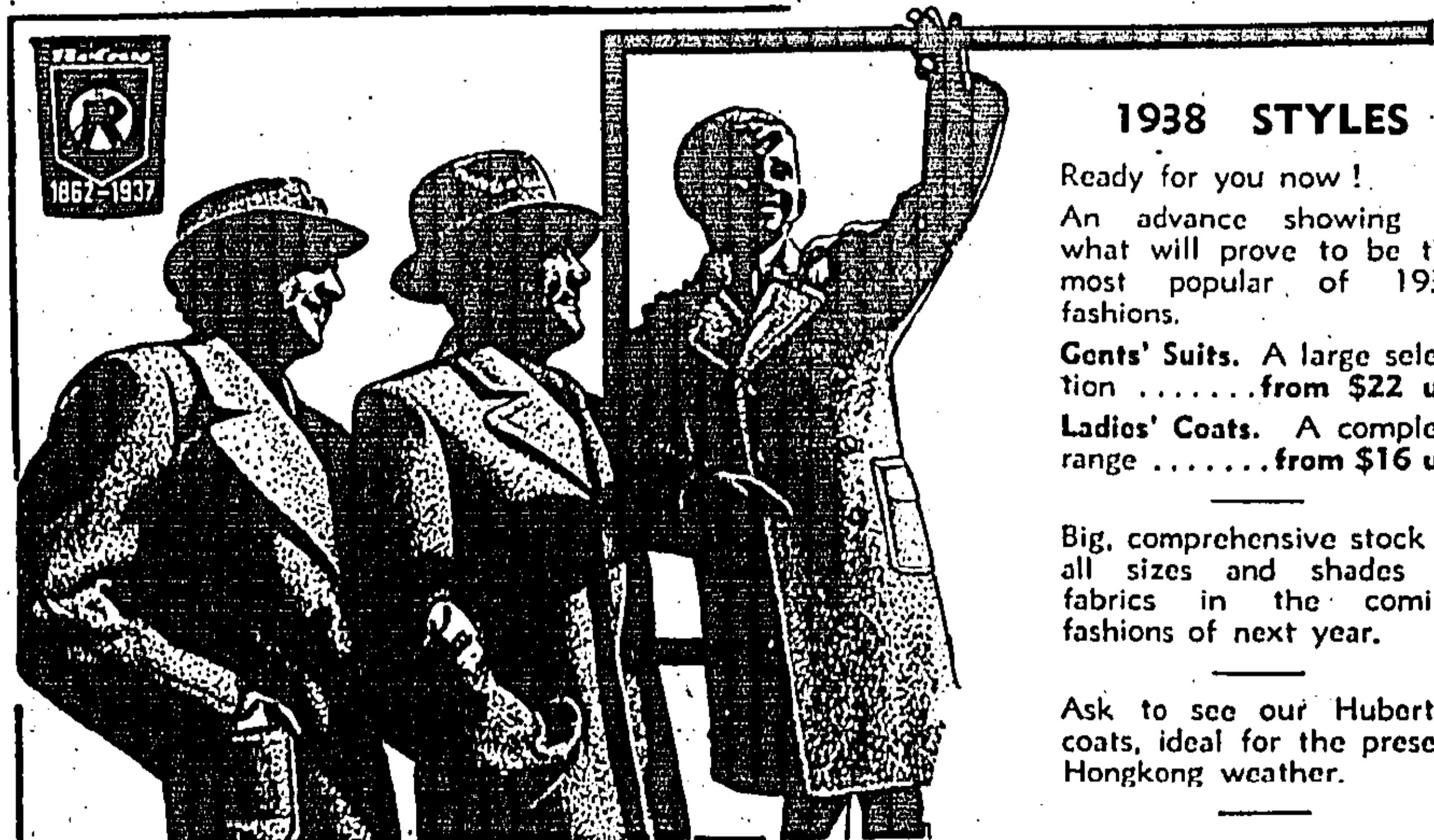
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## H.K. LACKS OWN BACK GARDEN

### Agriculture Expert Sees Danger In Circumstances

New Territories agricultural problems engaged the attention of the Hongkong Rotary Club yesterday, when Major H. S. Reed, former agriculture adviser to several Governments, gave an address on "What I have seen and what I have not seen in the New Territories."

The speaker pointed out that modern methods of farming would enable the Colony to contribute much more itself in pigs, poultry and vegetables instead of relying on the importation of vast quantities annually, which might not be available in case of war or a blockade.

In a vote of thanks, Dr. G. A. C. Herklots said the speaker had not attempted to answer the difficulties that confronted the small farmer of China. Much of the large scale production he visualised was possible, but only through the medium of capitalist operations, which would not benefit the small farmer.

Major R. D. Walker presided at the luncheon, and welcomed the following guests: Rolarians T. Nixon, Canton; P. Ditz, H. Tsai, Shanghai; E. W. Mathewson, Arizonia; Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North, Leo D'Almada, H. R. Wells, J. P. Brago, Major W. J. Mackenzie, S. Balfour, Li Shih-fung, H. W. Pal, H. K. Lee, A. E. Leung, Hongkong; G. Szabo, Peiping; G. T. Haywood, H. Costillo, Vancouver; U. Sze-wing.

In introducing the speaker, Major Walker said he had been an agricultural advisor for more than 37 years, and had acted for several governments in this capacity.

Major Reed said he had had considerable experience both with his father and on his own account as an orange grower in California, and Mexico, where he used Chinese labour exclusively. He had come to the conclusion that Chinese were the best farmers in the world. In 1927 he visited East Asia in connection with agricultural work, and this year on his return he was astounded at the growth of the city of Hongkong. When the Colony took over the New Territories they surely hoped to put it to some use for food supplies, but Hongkong was still labouring under bad economic conditions as far as this was concerned.

#### ATROCIOUS PRODUCTION

He went on: More than 90 per cent. of the foodstuff must be imported, I understand. That is bad economics. On my trip round the New Territories I found 50,000 acres being farmed, the major portion being rice. Over 200,000 acres are not being farmed. The Chinese use bad methods in cultivating, only the shallow top layer of the soil having been used for the last six or seven hundred years. I do not need to tell you not to expect maximum returns per acre under these conditions. There is not a single case where deep ploughing has been attempted. You cannot plough deep with oxen or with-the-Chinese-plough. Those of you who have seen English tillage know that it goes twice the depth. The Chinese have not even been shown how to yoke their oxen in pairs.

The results of food production in the New Territories are atrocious. I have examined a score of orchards and not a tree has been pruned. The soil is not cultivated properly nor at the right time. In one instance \$200,000 has been thrown away through ignorance. Another orchard which represents an investment of

\$500,000 is useless; I took away a couple of small roots to show to you. This was an orange tree and these tremendous roots you see instead of going deep have run along the top of the soil five inches below the surface. You spend \$4,000,000 for fruit each year and it is just money you are sending away.

#### COSTLY DAIRY FARMING

With regard to dairy farming, nowhere in the world have I seen such extravagant milk production as in Hongkong, and you are the people who are paying for it. I have seen how the feed for the cattle is produced on the hillsides and laboriously cut between large rocks before it is handed to the calf or cow on a silver platter. By those means it costs about \$216 a year for each calf, which is more than enough to feed two Chinese families each year. In the New Territories you could make provision to cut your feed with a mowing machine or turn your cattle out to graze.

I have not mentioned butter and cheese, but there may be people here who occasionally taste them. (Laughter). I don't blame you if you cannot afford the prices you are paying. You pay over a million dollars a year to import butter and cheese.

Another word on the antiquated Chinese method of farming. Chinese have been taking every ounce of vegetable matter from the soil for years and using it as fuel, leaving the soil absolutely devoid of humus. As you know, humus is a necessity for breaking down minute chemicals in the soil so that they can be assimilated by the root hairs of the feeding plant.

#### PIGS AND POULTRY

You are producing here a very small quantity of your pork requirements. You need and eat one-third of a million hogs per year, representing \$600,000 million dollars a year. Less than ten per cent. of these hogs are grown here, whereas you should be producing 90 per cent. These hogs are coming in from French territory and Hainan, and when I recently returned from the latter place, I had 700 pigs as fellow-passengers. When I speak on this subject, I may tell you that I speak as a hog-feeder of considerable quantities having grown a thousand head of hogs and some 11,000 head of sheep at a time.

The chickens here, I notice, lay an egg as small as a pigeon's. Where else in China could you pay \$1 or \$1.20

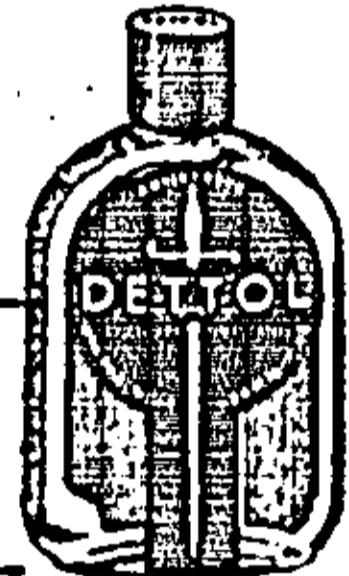
(Continued on Page 5.)



**Tell me,  
doctor.**

What is a mother to do! Why, the scratch was so small you could hardly see it: blood-poisoning never entered my mind. After all, children can't sit still all day—though I have asked Freddie not to play in that shed. But, I mean, it might happen to any of us—a cut, a little scratch! Tell me what is one to do?

The smallest cut or scratch is enough for the germs of blood-poisoning to enter. To the germs that cause the havoc, a tiny break in the skin is a wide-open door. There is only one way to prevent their invasion; they must be killed—at once. "Dettol," the Modern Antiseptic, can be applied immediately; there are directions on every bottle. This thorough killer of germs is gentle and tender on human tissues. Non-poisonous and non-staining to the skin, yet death to germs. "Dettol" promptly used may save you untold pain and danger.



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|-------------------|----------|
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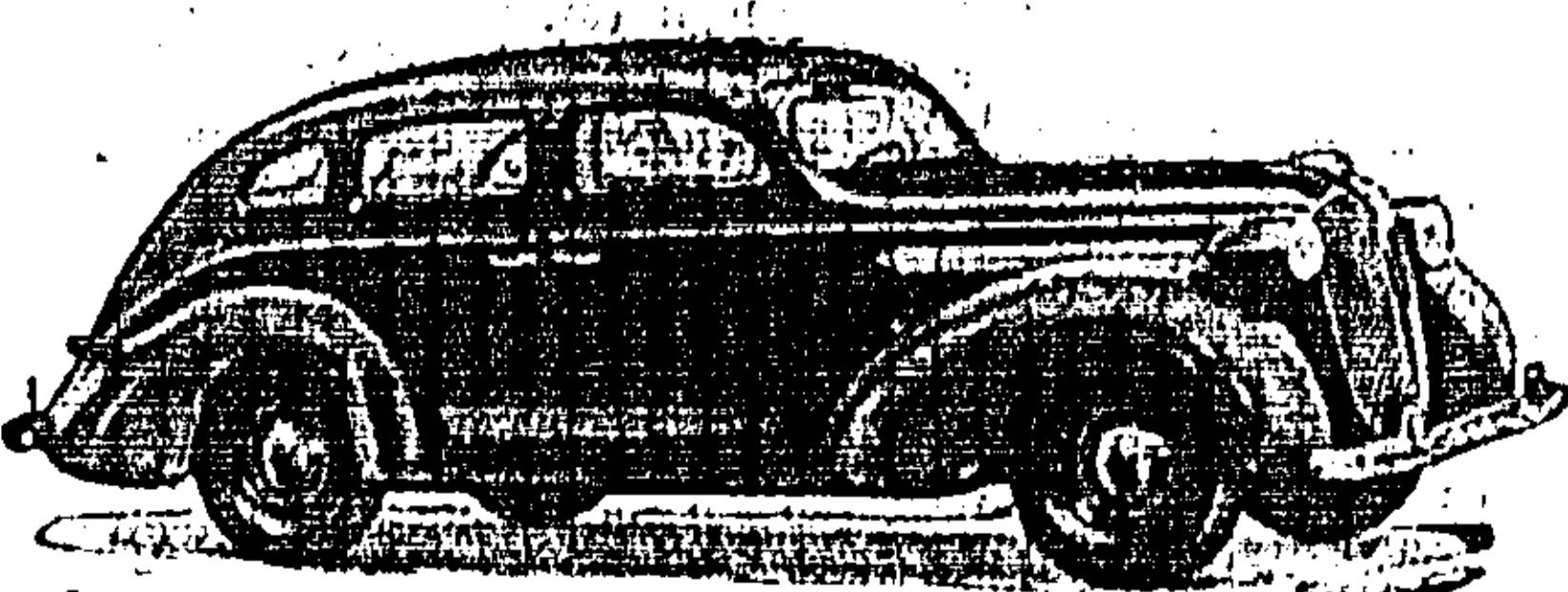
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**SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC**

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| M.S. "PEIPING" .....  | 27th Dec. |
| M.S. "NIPPON" .....   | 29th Jan. |
| M.S. "NACARA" .....   | 26th Feb. |
| M.S. "SHANTUNG" ..... | 29th Mar. |

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|---------|-----------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| CHANGTE | In Port   | 17 Dec.      | 20 Dec.       | 5 Jan.     |
| TAIPING | 7 Jan.    | 14 Jan.      | 16 Jan.       | 31 Jan.    |
| CHANGTE | 11 Feb.   | 18 Feb.      | 21 Feb.       | 9 Mar.     |
| TAIPING | 8 Mar.    | 15 Mar.      | 18 Mar.       | 3 Apr.     |

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## COWARDLY BULLIES ATTACK DEFENCELESS MEN

### "A Most 'Un-English' Type Of Crime" Says Counsel

The prosecution's story of how "three cowardly bullies attacked and bound two defenceless women" was told at Bow Street recently.

"It is a most un-English type of crime," said counsel.

In the dock was James Hynes, aged 54, an American, and described as a salesman of no fixed address.

He was accused of being armed with a pistol or revolver and with being concerned with others in robbing Mrs. Millicent Ella Hesketh-Wright, in a flat in Park Lane, of a pearl necklace and other jewellery, £100 in Bank of England notes and 3,000 French francs, valued together £20,130.

Two other men, alleged to have been with Hynes, have not been arrested.

#### MAID'S PLUCK

Mr. Lawson-Walton said that on November 12 Hynes went to Dublin, where he changed various notes and was afterwards arrested by officers who did not know the details of this case.

you move or telephone you will be covered."

"The women heard the front door slam, but they were too frightened to do anything until the end of the appointed time."

Mr. Lawson-Walton said that on November 12 Hynes went to Dublin, where he changed various notes and was afterwards arrested by officers who did not know the details of this case.

#### "FAKED" PASSPORT

"Hynes had a British passport. When the officers were examining this he said: 'Don't study it. It is all a fake. I bought it.'

Divisional-Inspector Parker and Detective-Inspector Thorpe saw Hynes who said: "All right. You have got your job to do and I have got mine. This money is not part of the stuff. That came from America, but I can't tell you how."

On another occasion Hynes said to the police: "Treat me fairly and you will be satisfied. Somebody will be coming along to see you in two or three days, and I think you will be satisfied. I cannot say any more now."

"It seems difficult to put any other construction upon that remark than that somebody would be coming for the reward," said Mr. Lawson-Walton.

"I HAD KNOWN"

#### Reference To a Gun

Hynes later said to the police: "Why don't those who told you about me tell you where the stuff is?" He also said to the police officer: "If you get it, do you get the £2,000 reward?"

Another remark which Hynes was alleged to have made to the police was:

"How did your fellows pick me up? If I had known they were going to be there, I would have had my gun. There would have been one for each of them and one for me. I do not fear death."

When the drill was found and identified, Hynes was asked if he could account for it. He said: "How did you get it? Don't tell me it was left at the flat, because I know it was not. I know who had it. I believe I know how you got it."

"MAID IN THE BOX"

Mrs. Mabel May Goodwin, in evi-

dence, said the three men appeared at the door "from I don't know where."

"It was done so suddenly," said Mrs. Goodwin. "They came in with such a rush. One of the short men almost knocked me back to the table in the hall with his fist. All three of the men held guns to me."

"Hynes said to me 'Don't you make a noise. Don't you scream or I shall shoot,'" said Mrs. Goodwin. "The chauffeur man said 'Don't you talk so loud otherwise we shall shoot you. I said 'What is all this about?'"

"Did they do anything to you?" asked Mr. Lawson-Walton.

"Oh, they just terrified me," exclaimed Mrs. Goodwin. "In a few minutes somebody tied something over my eyes. The tall man and the two short men took me in to the drawing-room."

"THE GAG—"

"Tried to keep it as Clue."

"The tall man pushed me on a chair and tied my feet tightly together until it hurt."

Mr. Goodwin added that she tried to hide the handkerchief in her dress, but the "chauffeur man" saw her doing it and said, "So you wanted to keep that as a clue, did you?"

Mr. Lawson-Walton: And did you?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Goodwin, with a smile.

Mrs. Hesketh-Wright told how she was awakened by someone turning the handle of the door and calling, "Open quickly! The building is on fire!"

She added: "I sprang out of bed and tried to unlock the door, but before I could unlock it, it was forced open."

Mrs. Hesketh-Wright continued:

"One of the men said to me, 'Come on!' He took hold of me by the arm, put on my slippers, and gave me my dressing-gown, then he led me into the next room."

"He said, 'Open the safe,' so I opened it, and Hynes took everything out."

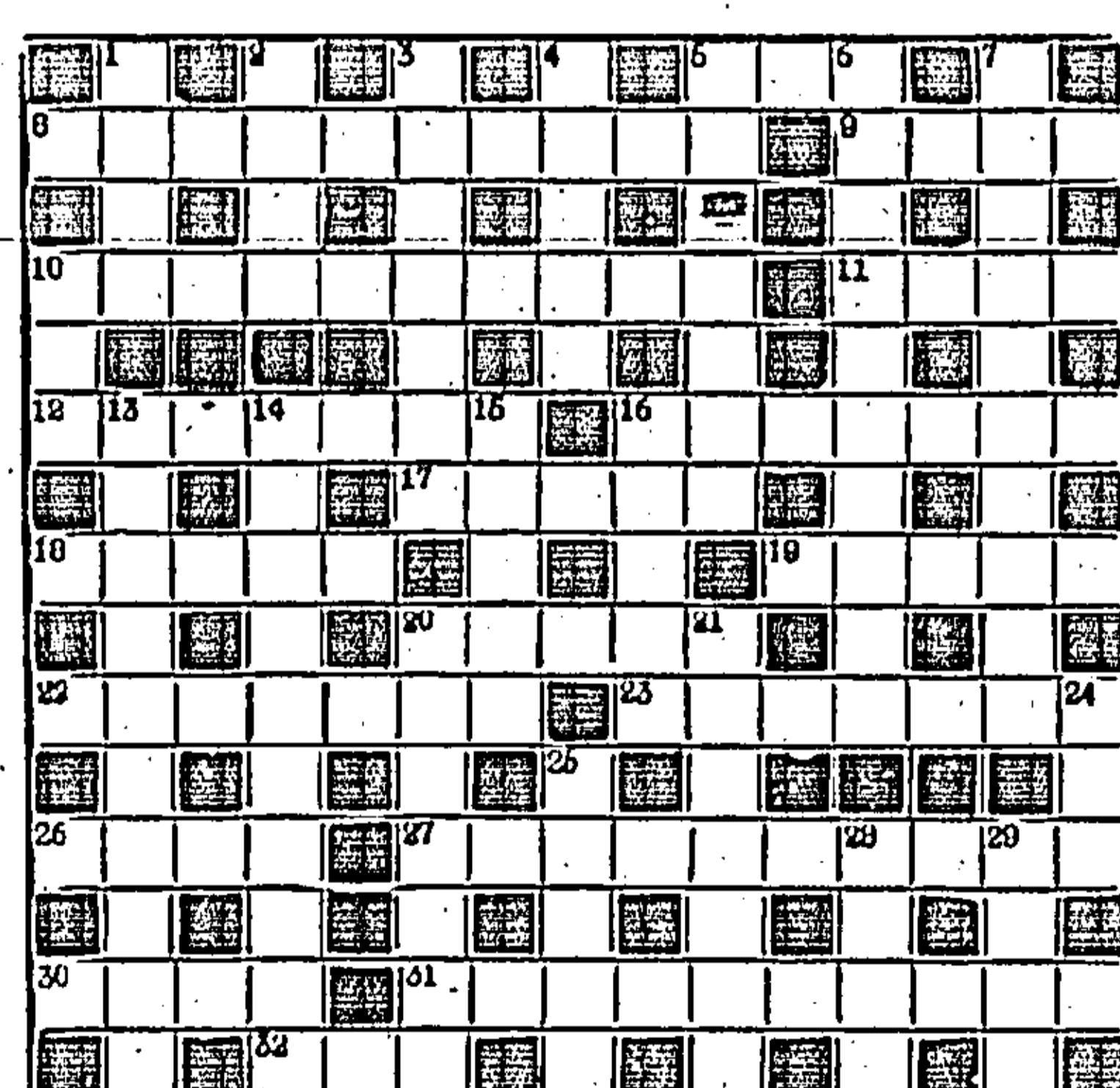
"I said to him, 'Don't lie my feet, and I will do anything you say.' Hynes said, 'I feel inclined to trust you.' He then told me, 'Don't move for half an hour. We have left a man behind and got you covered.'

"I did not move for half an hour and then dialled the police."

Mr. Du Cann said that Hynes' defence was that he was not there at all.

Hynes was then remanded.

### OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



#### ACROSS

5 She should be ready for the occasion (3).  
8 Material for Norfolk yachtsmen? (10).

9 A sunken fence (4).

10 Part of the net that wasn't there, as Paddy put it (4).

12 Where people formerly used to go, whereas they now go there (7).

13 Many a girl sleeps with this under her pillow (7).

17 A sign to know in Scotland (5).

18 An error known in tennis (5).

19 This S. American mammal sounds as if it might shed some light (5).

20 Is a man this who has lost his cold? (6).

21 What is left behind at the beginning of the race and may win it? (7).

23 Not the sort of dress for a Levee (7).

26 Here it is what you want (4).

27 Part of the equipment of a cafe that is the duty of the proprietor (two words—3, 7).

30 Part of a plant (4).

31 Take care not to be guilty of this (10).

32 This is spoken on the stage, but silences otherwise (3).

DOWN

1 Hold tightly a bit of American luggage (4).

2 Regimental horses perhaps (4).

3 Colour (7).

4 If this flower is thrown on the fire, does it burn nobly? (5).

5 Kind of vehicle (7).

#### Yesterday's Solution

A LIBITRATORIUS

E SISTELEONYX

BELLADONNA

A YACATO DIVERTIS

N NERVY

P SPADE

U JU TAST

E COMALARIA

R CYCLIST

RHOA

NEPTUNE

END

SEASIDE

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ARNICA

RR TOME

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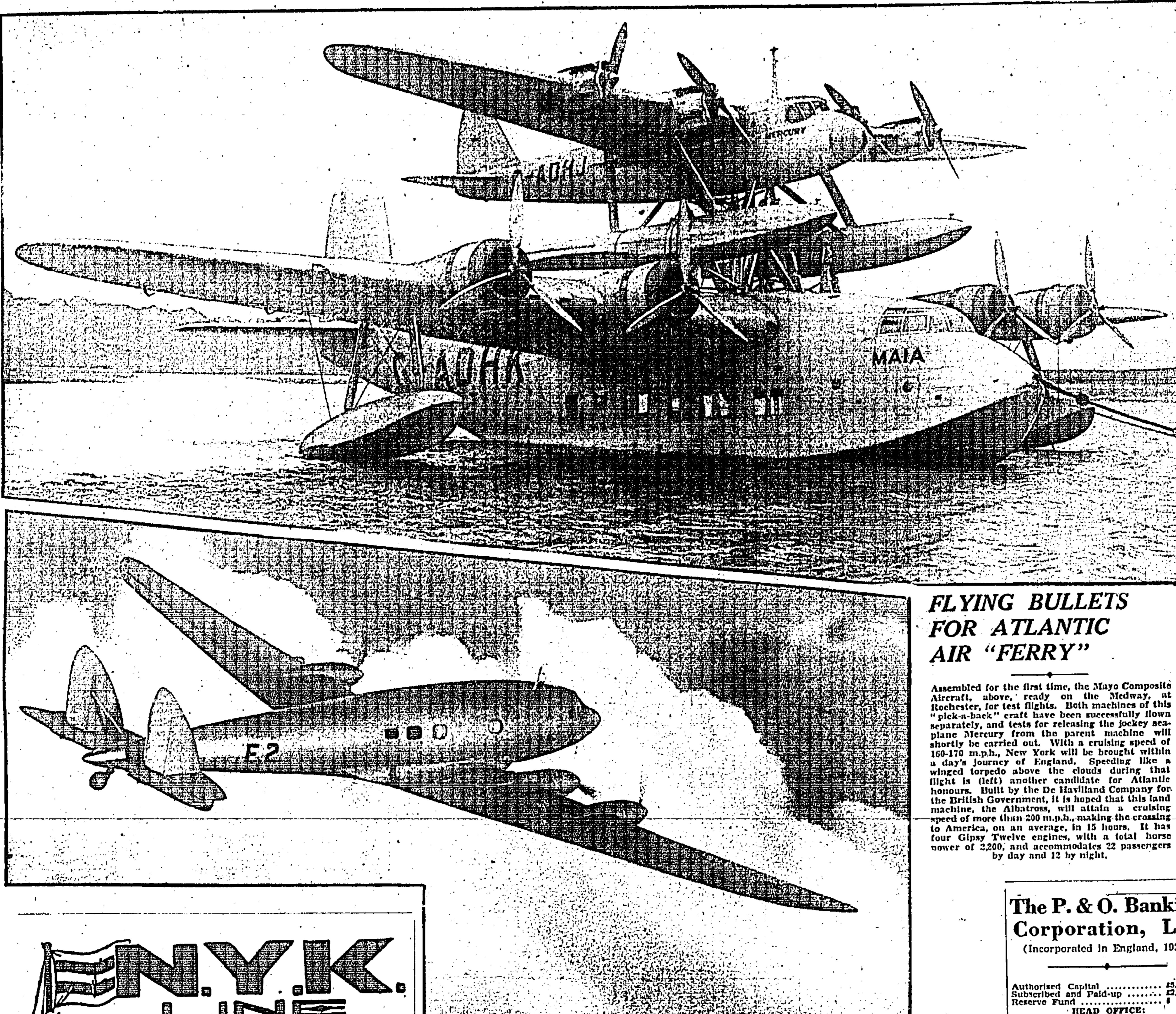
UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT

**NEWS OF THE DAY  
IN PICTURES  
FROM FAR AND NEAR**

# Hongkong Telegraph **PHOTONEWS**

**HAPPENINGS  
AS SEEN BY  
THE CAMERA'S EYE**

## READY FOR NEW OCEAN CONQUESTS



### FLYING BULLETS FOR ATLANTIC AIR "FERRY"

Assembled for the first time, the Mayo Composite Aircraft, above, ready on the Medway, at Rochester, for test flights. Both machines of this "pleck-a-back" craft have been successfully flown separately, and tests for releasing the jockey airplane Mercury from the front machine will shortly be carried out. With a cruising speed of 168-170 m.p.h., New York will be brought within a day's journey of England. Speeding like a winged torpedo above the clouds during that flight is (left) another candidate for Atlantic honours. Built by the De Havilland Company for the British Government, it is hoped that this land machine, the Albatross, will attain a cruising speed of more than 200 m.p.h., making the crossing to America, on an average, in 15 hours. It has four Gipsy Twelve engines, with a total horse power of 3,200, and accommodates 22 passengers by day and 12 by night.

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Hongkong, Tientsin.

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Hongkong, 11th September, 1937.

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Hongkong Currency Reserve \$10,000,000  
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Hainan Ningbo Teluk Intan

Hamburg Rangoon Teluk Intan

Hankow Saigon Teluk Intan

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KAN TONG FO, Chief Manager.

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Authorised Capital \$1,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000

Reserve Fund and Rest \$1,267,530

**BANKERS:**—The Bank of East Asia and Midland Bank, Ltd.

**BRANCHES:**—

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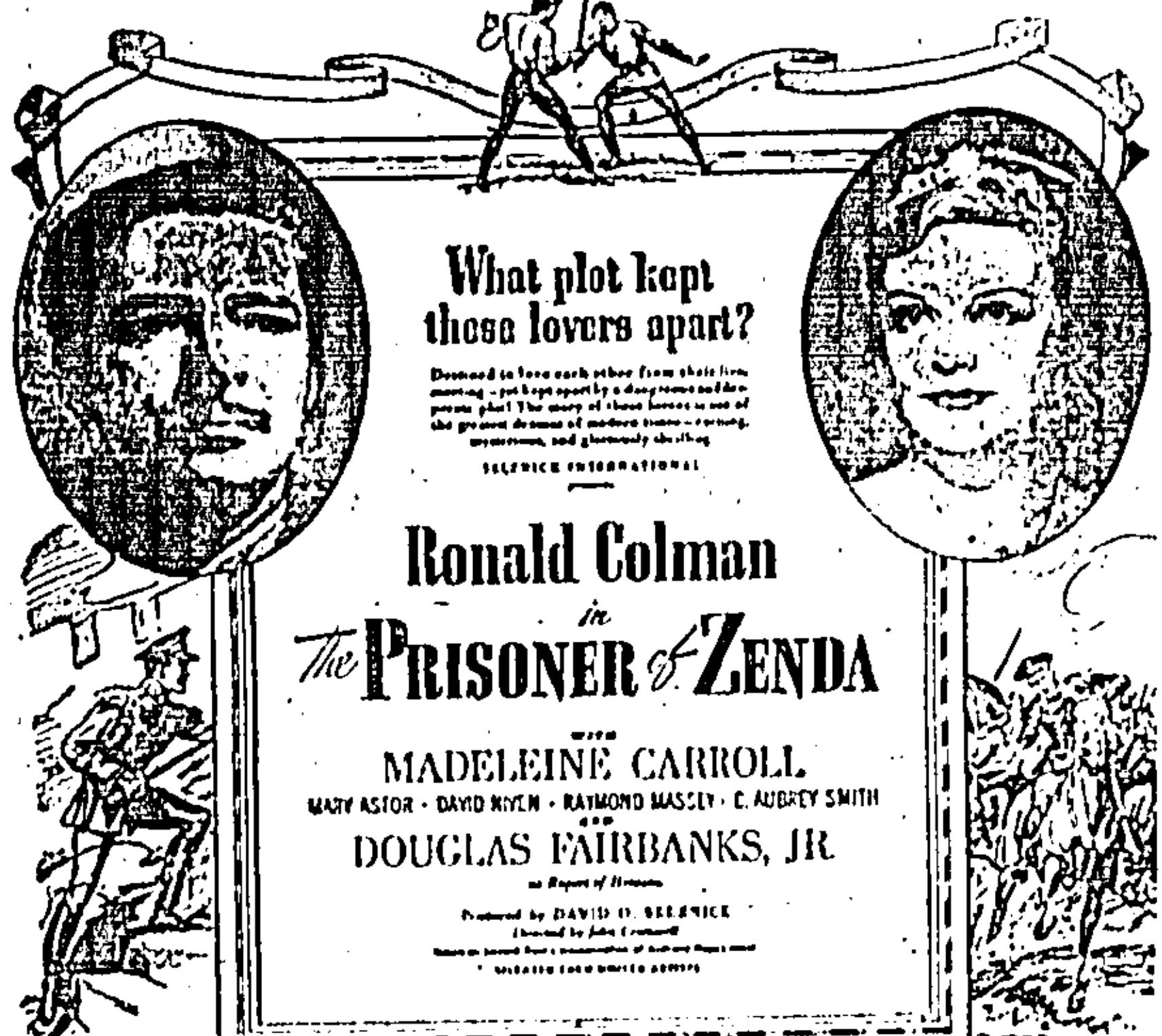
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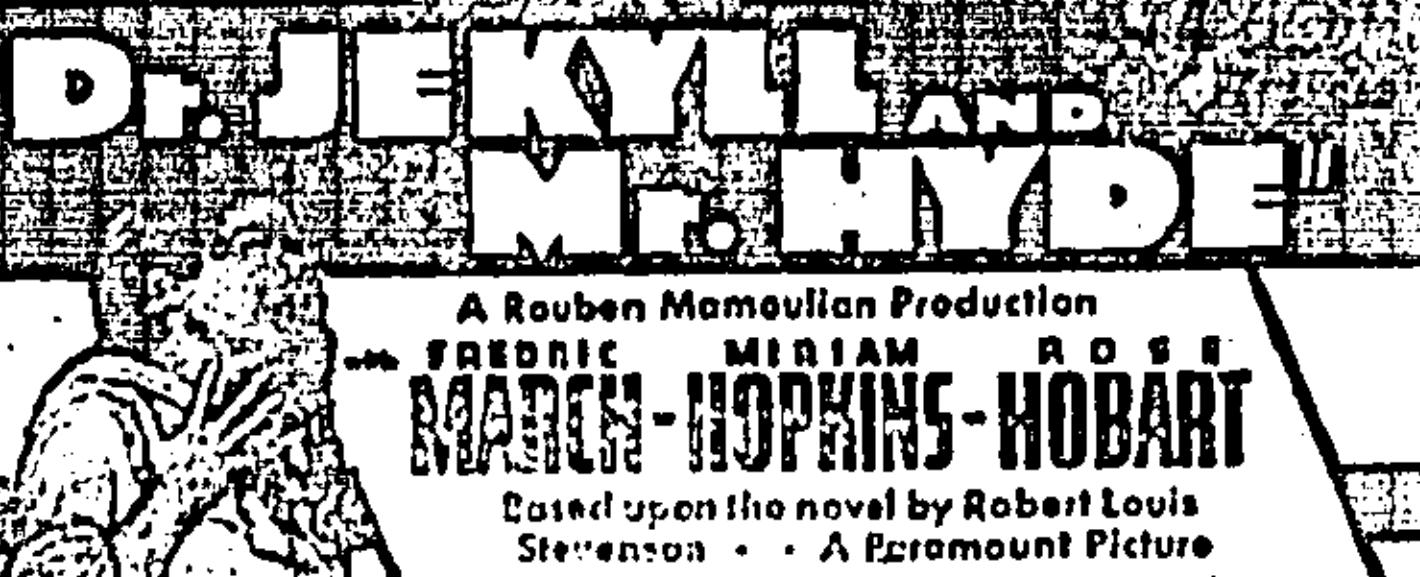
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DONALD WOODS

in

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A Warner Bros. Production

## U.S. Press Adds Voice To Protest

### But No Quarter Hysterical

New York, Dec. 14. Editorial comment on the Panay incident is strong and to the point. The *Washington Post* says the Administration will have undivided national support, showing that there is a distinct limit to what the United States will accept, and that the bombing of the Panay oversteps it.

The *Washington Herald* observes: "Our Government has no legal power to evacuate some 10,000 American citizens in China, yet it cannot leave them entirely in the lurch. Commanding naval officers should insist upon ample warning from the Japanese as to the time and place of military movements, and then to compel all Americans to evacuate the danger zone before the danger strikes."

The *Daily News* says: "The best thing to do in regard to the Panay is to keep our shirts on."

The New York *Herald-Tribune* says that "what this country has a right to demand is that the highest responsible officer be recalled, and that full and honest publicity of the outrage should be given throughout Japan. If it transpires that Tokyo dare not try to do this, there is no further point in having formal diplomatic relations with such a Government."

The New York *Times* says: "The only valid guarantee Japan can give in this matter would be withdrawal of her invading army from the soil of China and the liquidation of this imperialistic adventure."

*Scripps-HHoward* papers insist that such incidents require calmness and firmness rather than bluster. "President Roosevelt, we think, is showing admirable restraint in giving the Japanese an opportunity of making amends for the blunder, in accordance with established diplomatic procedure."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* states: "Apologies are not enough. What is needed are stern steps to see that in the future armed forces from the front shall take care." — *United Press*.

## STOP PRESS

## ADMIRAL NAGANO PERISHES

### Dies Of Wounds Received When Warship Sunk

Says Shanghai News Service

Shanghai, Dec. 14. The death of Admiral Osumi Nagano, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, as a result of injuries received during the bombing of his flagship, the Nagato, was reported to-day in dispatches from Tokyo.

While the sinking of the 32,000-ton Japanese battleship was not officially admitted, the Tokyo report stated that in the afternoon of December 12 many high Japanese officials, including the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, were present at a crematory at the foot of Mount Asama in connection with the cremation of the remains of the late Admiral Nagano.

The place was carefully guarded, and Premier Konoye read a scroll eulogizing the late admiral. It was said that Admiral Nagano was aboard his flagship the Nagato when fifteen Chinese bombers attacked it on November 24 and 27. The Japanese officer was wounded, and sent back to Japan in a hospital ship for treatment, but he succumbed to his wounds on December 11.

While the death of Admiral Nagano is not officially made public, it is significant that on December 1 he was relieved of his command and was replaced by Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida, commanding the Second Fleet. Admiral Nagano was then gazetted as a member of the Supreme War Council. The transfer is not a routine one, as Admiral Nagano was in command of the combined fleet for less than a year. — *International*.

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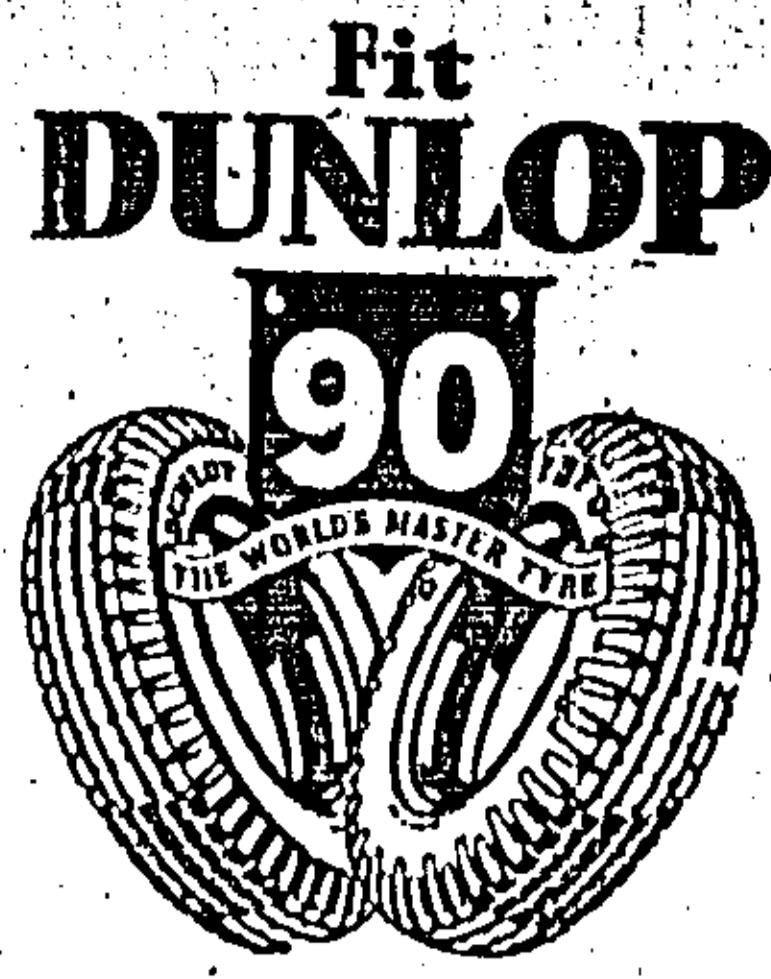
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Low Water: 12.18.

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## BRITAIN MAY SEND FLEET TO FAR EAST

### HEAVY TYPE OF VESSEL AVAILABLE

But Decision Won't  
Be Hurriedly Taken

### U.S. DEMANDS FOR EMPEROR'S APOLOGY MAY STIR REACTION

London, Dec. 15.

It is expected that a day will be allotted in the House of Commons early next week to satisfy the Labour Party demand for a debate on the foreign situation, particularly with reference to recent events in China.

According to the *Daily Telegraph*, diplomatic consideration is being given in London to the desirability of reinforcing British naval strength in Far Eastern waters, but it is not certain, however, that ships will be despatched at this stage.

Naval reinforcements up to the heaviest types of craft are available, but decision to despatch them will only be taken after the most careful consideration of all elements in the situation.—Reuter.

Washington, Dec. 14.  
Highly placed members of the Administration to-day indicated that only the Japanese Emperor's personal apology and personal assurance that effective measures would be taken to guarantee non-repetition of the U.S.S. Panay bombing incident, would satisfy President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The White House instructions that photostatic copies of the President's memorandum to Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, be distributed, to-day revealed the typewritten text of the American protest in its original form. "The President suggests that the Emperor be so advised, and so on." However, the word "suggests" was crossed out and "requests" substituted in the President's own hand-writing.

The photostatic reproductions of the note are considered additional indication of the anger and impatience of officials.

It is considered that the demands presented to the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hiroshi Saito, are the strongest the United States has delivered to any foreign Government in modern times.

The opinion is held here that President Roosevelt has given the Japanese militarists a bitter pill to swallow, and that it will involve the "greatest loss of face" Japan has suffered since she became one of the dominant military and naval powers, because it draws the sacred person of the Emperor into world affairs and humiliates him through compelling apology for the acts of his military and naval forces.

#### President Impatient

Officials intimated that the American demand voiced the President's impatience with the facility with which the Japanese civilian Government members and militarists apologise for the outrages and assaults upon the others, and then proceed to new and graver incidents of the same character.

It is said that the demand for the Emperor's apology and assurance that there will be no repetition of such incidents is designed to end what the United States has come to regard as a travesty on world peace.

#### Further Action Indicated

Indicating that further American action may be anticipated in the event of the President's demands not being satisfied, President Roosevelt prefaced his note of protest with an appeal that the American press and public

(Continued on Page 4.)

## Imperative Need For H.K. Prison Reforms

### WAR IN SOUTH CHINA FEARED

Observers Expect  
Blow To Cut Last  
Route To Sea

Shanghai, Dec. 15.  
With the Japanese campaign in the Central China region concluding its first stage following the occupation of Nanking, foreign observers are of the opinion that the Japanese will hold off for at least two weeks before attempting to continue military operations.

It is believed the resumption of the campaign will involve either a drive to Hankow or prolonged hostilities in South China. If the Japanese choose to attack Hankow, it is stated that probably they will do so both from the north and along the Yangtze.

The majority of observers are of the opinion that the next scene of the war will be South China, where a large-scale Japanese drive is expected to be launched in an effort to cut China's last remaining route

This belief, it is pointed out, is strengthened by recent activities of Japanese naval craft and war planes in South China, which point ominously to the fact that a determined drive is imminent as soon as the hands of the Japanese army and navy are freed with the completion of the occupation of Nanking.—Reuter.

#### Unconfirmed Reports

Shanghai, Dec. 15.  
Unconfirmed reports are current here to-day that 50,000 Japanese troops are being removed from Central China and are being transported to South China in preparation for a large-scale drive.

Chinese sources believe a further Japanese drive up the Yangtze River Valley unlikely in the immediate future. They think that after occupying Nanking the Japanese troops in Central China will probably consolidate their positions and ferret out isolated groups of Chinese mobile units which have been reported actively harassing the Japanese lines of communication and garrisons.

Hangchow Next  
The next large-scale campaign is expected by some to be in Kiangsi, Chekiang and Anhwei and will likely be directed towards Hangchow, which is the last remaining important city in the northern area under Chinese control.

That the Japanese are preparing for a drive towards this Lakeside city is given weight by the fact that the Army's labour corps is reported to be busily repairing bridges along the railway leading to Hangchow.—United Press.

### STOP PRESS

#### Rumours Of Attack On South China

Shanghai, Dec. 15.  
Widespread rumours are current here that Japanese troops are withdrawing from the Yangtze area and from North China, possibly to combine with a force from Formosa, supported by warships, to begin a campaign in South China.

Foreign military authorities here say there is nothing at present tending to confirm these rumours.

If such were the case the Japanese would halt their Yangtze Valley drive as soon as possible after the capture of Wuhan, it is believed.—United Press.

#### SUFFER FROM SHOCK

"The entire ship's company, including many who are slightly injured, are suffering from shock due to exposure and strain. In view of the nature of the attack and the subsequent experiences, it is a miracle they escaped."

"Correspondents are hurrying to Shanghai by the U.S.S. Oahu in an

(Continued on Page 4.)

### WILL EMPEROR APOLOGISE?



EMPEROR HIROHITO

Washington reports that the President of the United States will not be satisfied with anything less than an apology and guarantee for the future safety of American ships from Emperor Hirohito himself. This demand is a result of the sinking of U.S.S. Panay in the Yangtze with loss of life.

### NANKING STILL RESISTS

Skirmishing In  
City Continues

### Matsui Issues Proclamation

Shanghai, Dec. 15.  
A Japanese Army spokesman said to-day there was comparatively strong Chinese resistance in the northwest part of Nanking. In that section Chinese batteries are actually duelling still. There are frequently skirmishes elsewhere in the city. But the principal sections are not seriously damaged.

It is stated that the Japanese have made contact with the German, John Rabe, who is in charge of the "safety zone" and quite safe.

It is learned that General Matsui has plastered Nanking's walls with proclamations urging citizens to return to their homes "where your ancestors lived and prospered, and pursue your daily life in complete peace." General Matsui assures the people they will not be harmed.—United Press.

### Hoover's Passengers In Manila

#### Steorage Travellers For Hongkong

Manila, Dec. 15.  
Carrying 483 passengers from the stranded President Hoover, the President McKinley arrived at Marivales Immigration station 30 miles from Manila this morning, and she will be detained during the morning, after which the ship will disembark scores of steerage passengers bound for Hongkong. They are mostly Chinese who will be picked up later and will proceed to Hongkong.

A naval spokesman said that the U.S.S. Barker was scheduled to arrive at Manila on Thursday morning carrying additional Manila Christmas mail from the Hoover. Meanwhile the U.S.S. Alden is standing by.

The President *is* reported to have arrived and to be standing by, and will possibly pick up the crew of the President Hoover.—United Press.

(Further Stop Press News on  
Page 12.)

### SINKING PANAY BOARDED

Machine-Gunned  
After She Was  
Struck By Bomb

Revelations  
From S'hai

Shanghai, Dec. 15.  
The U.S.S. Panay was hit by a bomb dropped from a great height at 1.50 p.m. on December 12. She was abandoned at 2.05 p.m.

Before sinking the ship was machine-gunned by Japanese naval motorboats, the crews of which then boarded the sinking ship. They left before she sank.

When she sank her flag was still flying and had been clearly visible throughout the whole proceeding. It relates the first eye-witness story of the Yangtze outrage received by Reuter by radio to-day.

H.M.S. Bee completed the rescue operations at Hoischen yesterday except for two sailors, which are being put on board this morning.

As far as can be ascertained, all persons are now accounted for.

It is revealed that Captain Carlson of the Mei An, who was among the dead, was killed on the bridge of his vessel.

The eleven stretcher cases are:

Mr. Emile Gasic, American Embassy Code Clerk,

Lieut.-Comdr. Hughes, Commander of the Panay,

Lieut. A. F. Anders, Executive Officer of the Panay, and the following who are believed to be members of the Panay crew: A. Kozak, E. W. G. Huiebus, P. D. Zeigner, C. S. Schreiber, R. D. Davies, K. J. Rice.

(Continued on Page 4.)

### BRITAIN STEADILY ARMING

#### British Government Thanks Manufacturers

London, Dec. 14.  
Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, speaking to-night in London, said that rearmament programme would not slow down for four or five years. Expenditure on defence which stood at £77,000,000 in 1913 to 1914 and in 1924 at £113,000,000 amounted to £278,000,000 in 1937. From 1938 to 1939 between £320,000,000 and £340,000,000 would be spent.

The Government depended on the ingenuity and skill of manufacturers for assistance. If it had not been for the highest degree of willingness on the part of the manufacturers the Government could not even if it had nationalised the industry, have done one tenth of what had been possible.

Rearmament had not reached anything like the full momentum which it might attain in about eighteen months. There was no reason for the slightest lament of gloom or depression.

Industry generally was developing at the same time. There were, in various parts of the country, new factories, which as yet were only in the early stages of preparation, and at which hundreds of thousands of men and possibly women would be employed. The industrial strength of the country was greater to-day.

By means of the rearmament programme Britain had trained a new army of confident workpeople. Sir Thomas said he had unfailing optimism regarding the British race and the capacity of the Government to guide a policy so that the great disaster of war would be avoided.

The President *is* reported to have arrived and to be standing by, and will possibly pick up the crew of the President Hoover.—United Press.

## OVERCROWDING REVEALED BY INVESTIGATION

### Outspoken Report By Committee Demands Many Improvements

The imperative need for wholesale prison reform in Hongkong is emphasised by the report of the Overcrowding of Prisons Committee, which was laid before the Legislative Council this afternoon. The report contains startling revelations. In the case of overcrowding it is shown that at one time this year Stanley Gaol, which has accommodation for 1,500, was housing 1,154 prisoners, despite the fact that 800 cells were useless as they possessed no locks.

Particular attention is paid to the question of food costs, and the committee shows that not only do first class rations cost \$13 per month per head, as compared with the normal average among the Chinese of \$5 to \$7 a month, but that for approximately 20 years the system of tendering by ration has been in existence in the Colony and that the tender has been obtained by a contractor under the sign of Hop Kee, whom the Committee endeavoured to discover, but found only an office in Connaught Road, attended by a clerk, who professed to know nothing about it.

### NO TRADE SLUMP IS INDICATED

Avers Prime Minister  
In Parliament

London, Dec. 14.

The Prime Minister, replying in the House of Commons to a request for a statement of Government's policy to meet unemployment problems that threaten the country in view of the oncoming slump said: "I do not accept the implication in the question. I consider any talk of an oncoming slump is not only exaggerated, but dangerous. This country is in a far better position to meet any temporary decline in trade than at any time since the war."—British Wireless.

#### SHOWS STEADY IMPROVEMENT

London, Dec. 14.  
For the first eleven months of the year the United Kingdom imports totalled £43,412,230, an increase of £169,539,932 over the corresponding period of last year, and of £251,830,333 over the same period of 1933. Exports at £477,070,840 represented an increase of £77,726,041 over last year and of £86,042,205 over 1933.

These figures are given in the Board of Trade monthly overseas trade returns. The returns show that last month imports were valued at £97,251,210 compared with £96,085,427 in October and with £78,079,045 in November of last year.—British Wireless.

#### INCREASED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE

London, Dec. 14.  
The Treasury returns show a total ordinary revenue to date of £449,970,740 as compared with £424,149,493 of the corresponding date last year. Total ordinary expenditure to date is £600,440,405 against £559,971,208 at the corresponding date.

The total floating debt outstanding is £274,400,000, compared with £260,000,000 on June 30, 1936. The increase since March 31, 1937, is £14,400,000. The Comptroller and Auditor General says that the increase is due to the increased amount of borrowing by the Government to meet the emergency caused by the financial crisis.—British Wireless.

The absence of hard labour in the prisons is strongly condemned, as is the ever-growing number of hawkers which fill the prisons.

Recommendations include the establishment of an internment camp for lawbreakers and others who are not regarded as criminals, but merely miscreants, that the standard of discipline in the prisons be tightened, the system of feeding re-organised, and that prisoners where possible be made to earn their keep by performing an amount of labour at least commensurate with the cost of their food.

#### COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The report follows:  
It became evident that the average daily population of the Hongkong Prisons was far in excess of the space provided if Section 7 (1) of the Prisons Ordinance No. 38 of 1932 were to be carried out. When the Acting Superintendent of Prisons appeared before us on June 29 it was stated that Victoria Gaol was originally intended to hold 644 prisoners in single cells and Stanley Gaol 1,500. At that moment about 800 of the cells at Stanley were useless as they were without locks, but on June 24 the muster was—Victoria 1,229 and Stanley Gaol 1,154. The Female Prison was originally intended to hold 100 but on that date the muster was 228. On October 26, 1937, the muster at Stanley was 2,599 and in the Female Prison 269. Victoria Gaol having been closed.

Mr. Hopkins was emphatic that proper discipline could not be maintained without confinement in separate cells. He stated that those put in association however were short sentence prisoners, i.e., under two years. The number of convicts, i.e., over two years, out of a total of 2,300 prisoners was 312. It is obvious therefore that unless some method is found to check the flow of short sentence prisoners the present accommodation of the Gaol is and will remain inadequate and to that extent will nullify the disciplinary effects of imprisonment.

#### DISCIPLINE

&lt;p

# FROCKS for Small DAUGHTERS

Pretty... but  
Practical

**C**HOOSING clothes for little girls is a pleasant job. Maybe, too, you are achieving that ambition of long ago when you wanted a life-size doll. But this one falls down, scratches her knees, tears her frocks, and altogether behaves in a very lively manner.

Children's wear to-day is practical and useful, rather than elaborate, relying more on the colour and fabric used for its appeal to the eye.

#### Taffeta for Parties

Easy fit is of first importance; nothing irritates a child so much as a sleeve or seam which drags or chafes.

They have, too, their own fashions quite apart from their elders. For out-of-doors this season there is a wide demand for sandy and red brick shades, also rather deep tone of becoming saxe blue.

For party wear, taffeta is the favourite; the secret of its popularity, with children is that it rustles. Velvetine comes second; it is so soft and has rather a grand look. It is practical, too, because it washes—a useful point, as even party frocks lose their freshness after a while.

Illustrated here are five designs specially selected.

#### Like a Grown-Up

On the left is shown a party or out-to-tea frock in taffeta. Your small daughter will be in a great hurry to show off her new dress to her admiring little friends.

Simply trimmed with scalloped collar and cuffs of crepe, it has a neat-fitting bodice and full skirt. Three sizes are available—2-4, 4-6, 6-8 years, and size 4-6 years takes 2 yds. 36in. fabric, 1yd. 36in. contrast.

Next comes a practical everyday style. With knickers to match. A square neck cut high and two little pockets just like a grown-up. Size 4-6 years takes 2½yds. 3 in. fabric for dress and knickers. Sizes 2-4 and 6-8 years are also available. Frocks are often times out-at-elbow while the body and skirt part still remain good.

By taking out the sleeves, cutting down the

#### MIDGE

"I think a plate has broken itself in the dining room."

#### SEASONING AND ITS ART

FLAVOURINGS and seasonings play an important part in everyday cooking, and make all the difference to a dish that is merely good and one that calls forth warm praise from the diner.

But, whatever is used, seasoning must be added with discretion; too much is worse than too little, so remember that a little goes a long way.

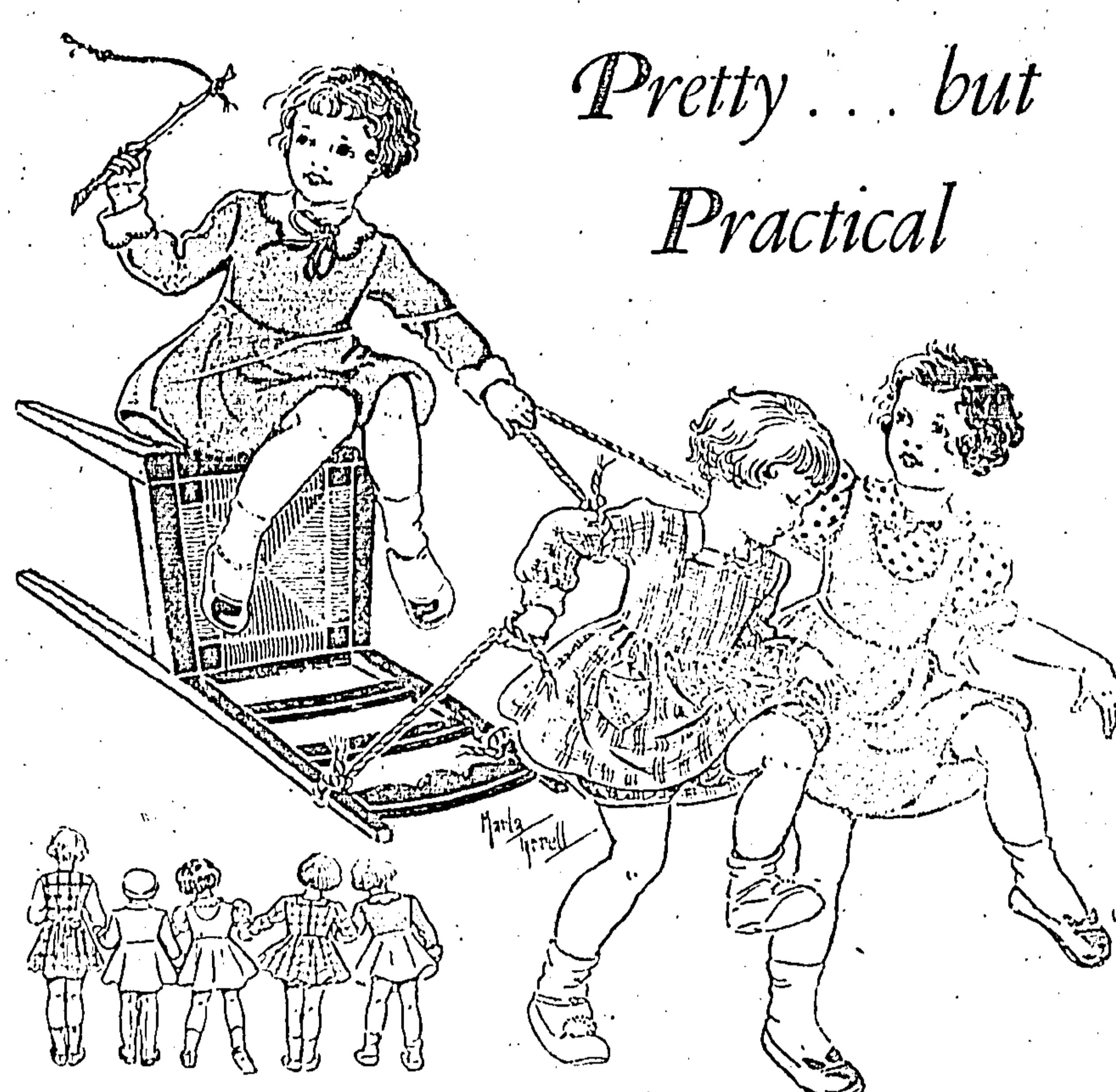
Salt is one of the most important. It is indispensable in the cooking of most foods, as well as one of the cheapest antiseptics.

Use black salt for cooking; it is not only less expensive than table salt, but the flavour is better for the purpose.

White pepper is a useful condiment, but cayenne and the black variety must be used sparingly. Pepper is suitable for fish and highly flavoured dishes.

Mustard is a useful flavouring.

It is a badly neglected seasoning, used not nearly as often as it should be. This condiment improves most savoury dishes, including game, poultry, beef and pork.



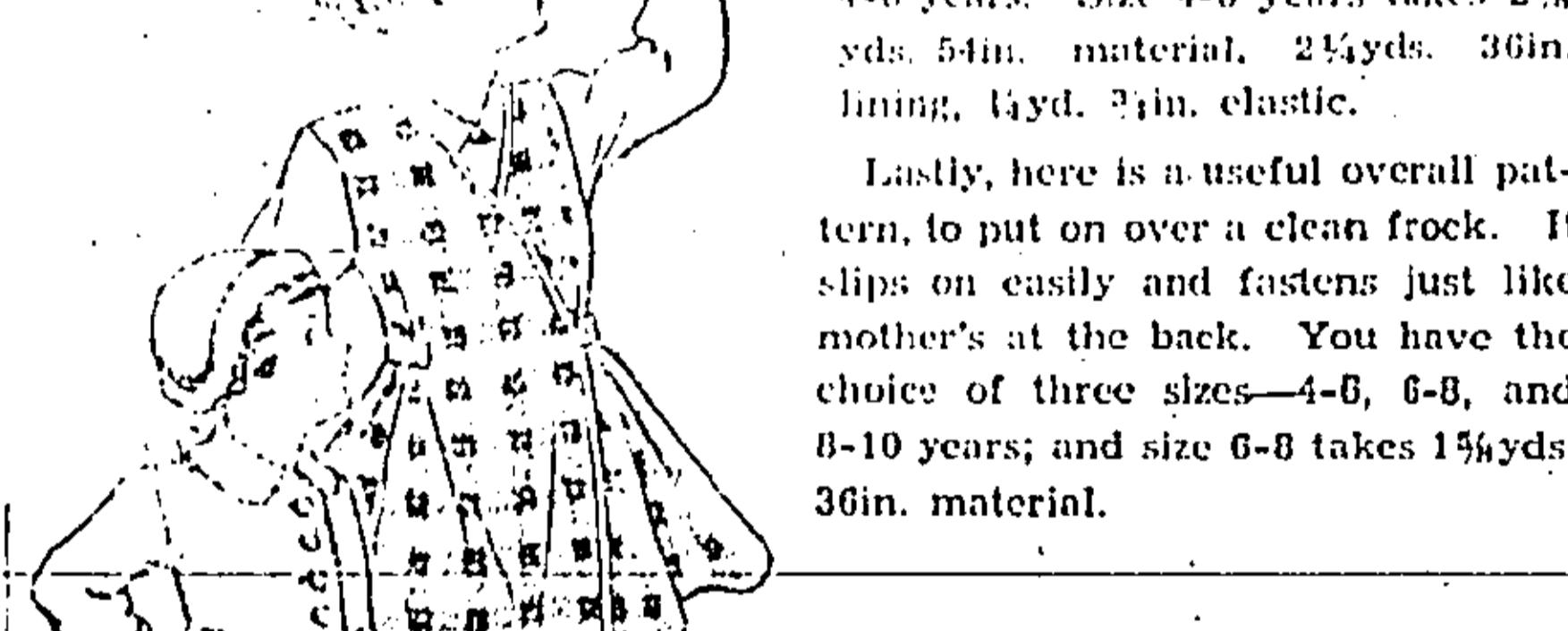
Carefree frocks for out-of-school hours.

neck and adding a puff-sleeved blouse, you have an attractive second-best frock for Little Ann. Size 4-6 years takes 1yd. 36in. fabric, for the blouse, 1yd. 54in. for skirt, 1yd.

Obtainable in two sizes, 2-4 and 4-6 years. Size 4-6 years takes 2½yds. 54in. material, 2½yds. 36in. lining, 1yd. 36in. elastic.

Hat, coat and leggings are all included in the other design. A really sensible outfit for winter days, for the coat buttons cosily up into the neck.

Lastly, here is a useful overall pattern, to put on over a clean frock. It slips on easily and fastens just like mother's at the back. You have the choice of three sizes—4-6, 6-8, and 8-10 years; and size 6-8 takes 1½yds. 36in. material.



#### TRY THESE MENUS

#### MAKE IT WITH DATES

SERVE this dish with whipped cream. Wash a pound of dates in very hot water, stone them and put in a covered fireproof dish with the juice of 1½ lemons, 4oz. of brown sugar and a glass of Madeira or cooking sherry. Cook slowly for about an hour.

#### Date Cake

This makes a good sweetmeat and can be used as a sandwich filling. Wash a pound of dates, and sonic ½ lb. dried apricots for a short time. Drain well, put through a mincing machine, add ¾ lb. chopped crystallised ginger and put through the machine again. Coat a shallow tin with freshly grated coconut press in the mixture, cover with more coconut, well pressed-in.

To make a tempting tray breakfast butter some toast when it is half cold. Cut it in the size appropriate to what is coming to it. Then spread it with two things at least.

#### TREATING YOUR EYEBROWS

These halo hats women are wearing give them a "perpetual surprise look," a man said the other day. It is quite true, but after looking at all the faces I came across last week which had "halo" hats above them, I have come to the conclusion that the hats show so much of the EYEBROWS that these seem to "set" the expression of the face.

First remember that it is very ugly to have your eyebrows taken right off. They need perpetual plucking and thick powdering to hide where they have been. The pencil line which is drawn to define the new "brows" is unflatteringly hard to the most beautiful face.

If your brows are too bushy first bathe them in very warm water, and then grease them thoroughly before you attempt to pluck them.

Now raise your brows as much as you can and pluck the odd hairs on the LOWER side.

Don't remove many hairs from the outside; rather try "thinning" them out so that they lose their bushy appearance.

Eyebrows which meet in the middle are unpleasant, quite apart from the old saying that it means a bad temper. They should be plucked out.

The wider apart you make your eyebrows, the more set apart your eyes will look. Close-set eyes take away a frank look from a face.

Few people know the correct way to brush their eyebrows into shape.

When you have thinned them out sufficiently, brush them UP away from your eyes. Then, with one sweep, brush across from the bridge of the nose to the centre of the brow.

Now, with a second sweep brush from the centre down to the outside of the brow.

Do this regularly and you will find it will encourage your eyes to take on a good arched line.

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Do this regularly and you will find it will encourage your eyes to take on a good arched line.

As a remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, vomiting, diarrhoea and simple fever these tasteless little tablets have no equal. They allay the pains of teething almost as if by magic, bring restful comfort, sleep in a natural way, are guaranteed free from opiates, narcotics or other injurious drugs. Of chemists everywhere.

When children grind their teeth it most usually is sign that they are troubled with worms. Other symptoms are irregular appetite, bad breath, pain in and swelling of the abdomen, irritation in the nose, failure to make proper progress in development. Administered for a few days Baby's Own Tablets drive out worms, and a marked improvement in appetite and general health speedily follows.

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# Naval Demonstration Impracticable

## BUT BRITAIN TO PROTEST WITH VIGOUR

### May Follow U.S. Lead In Yangtse Crisis

London, Dec. 15.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons to-day that he hoped to be able to make a full statement on the Far East situation soon.

"The Government has the situation under urgent examination," he declared.

There had been much talk publicly and unofficially of a joint naval demonstration in Chinese waters. However, such action was officially over-ruled as being impracticable, if only because of the fact that insufficient warships were available to make such a move effective. Moreover, it would be useless to imply a threat which they did not intend to support, he added.

He revealed that the Japanese Ambassador in London had apologised for the attacks on foreign vessels.—*United Press*.

#### Strong Note Expected

London, Dec. 14. Britain is expected to send a strongly worded Note to Japan following the attacks on British ships in the Yangtse. It is believed approval will be given to the Note when the Cabinet meets to-morrow morning.

The Prime Minister and Mr. Anthony Eden have been in consultation to-night and it is understood that other Ministers are in close touch with every phase of the situation.

The Note will in all probability ask for compensation, demand that immediate effective steps be taken by the Japanese to prevent further occurrences of a similar kind and

### FORMAL REGRETS RECEIVED

#### Japanese Officers Call Aboard H.M.S. Bee

Messages from H.M.S. Bee reveal that a Staff Officer of Vice Admiral Hashigami and a member of the Japanese Embassy flew to the scene of the Panay sinking yesterday and there met a Staff Officer of Rear Admiral Konda from Nanking. The three called on the Bee and expressed formal regrets for the attacks on British warships and merchant ships at Wuhu. They also thanked the Commanding Officer for the assistance which the Bee had rendered to the victims of the Panay incident.

The American Ambassador yesterday called on Rear Admiral Crabb and thanked him for the help given by H.M.S. Bee to the Panay.

It is learned that Acting Petty Officer Smallwood, who was injured in the eye when H.M.S. Ladybird was fired on at Wuhu, has not sustained infection. The eyeball was punctured.

request general assurance of safety for British nationals, ships and other property.

It is understood the terms of the British Note may be on similar lines to that sent to Japan by the United States.—*Reuter*.

#### Probable Terms Of British Note

London, Dec. 14.

A note of protest, which is anticipated by Japan, will be sent to Japan against the attacks on British shipping at Nanking. It is expected that the Japanese will be asked to take the strictest precautions to ensure there will be no recurrence of these incidents.

It is understood the note will not refer to the Emperor of Japan, but the question of compensation for damage and punishment of the offenders may be included in the protest.—*Reuter*.

### ENORMOUS INDUSTRIAL SUFFERING

#### Staggering Loss Involved In S'hai Fighting

Hongkow, Dec. 15. As a result of the hostilities in Shanghai, Chinese light and heavy industries in the port city suffered a loss of some \$3,000,000,000 according to an estimate made here.

Most of the major Chinese industries and factories have been completely ruined by shells and fire while those remaining have either been seized by the Japanese or have been ruined beyond repair.

It is stated, however, that more than 100 of the firms succeeded in moving part of their equipment out of Shanghai before hostilities started. The amount of machinery moved inland totalled over 12,000 tons.

As a result of the "back-to-the-country" movement, scores of factories have been established in the key inland cities near the areas where raw materials are available. Dr. Wong Wen-ho, who is directing a special committee on mining, is taking steps to give immediate aid to the basic industries.—*Central News*.

### SHARE PRICES

The following is the list of local share quotations issued this morning.

#### Banks

H.K. Banks, \$1,500 s. H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.), £91 b. Chartered Bank, £12½ n. Mercantile Bank, A. and B. £32 n. Mercantile Bank, C. £15 n. East Asia Bank, \$80 n.

#### Insurances

Canton Ins., \$272½ b. Union Ins., \$510 s. China Underwriters, \$1,50 n. H.K. Fire, \$24 n.

#### Shipping

Douglas, \$48½ b. H.K. Steamboats, \$8 b. Indo-Chinas (Prof.), \$51 n. Indo-Chinas (Def.), \$43 n. Shell Bearer, 97½ n. Union Waterboats, \$9.30 n.

#### Docks etc.

H.K. & W. Wharves, \$118 n. H.K. & W. Docks, \$20.25 s. Providents (old), \$2 b. Providents (new), 35 cts. n. New Engneerings, Sh.— Shanghai Docks, Sh.— Kalian Mining Adm., 18/- n. Raubs, \$8.3 n. Venzi Goldfield, \$5 n. Phillipine Mining

Antamok, P. 49 n. Atoks, P. 10 n. Ex. Div. Baguio Gold, P. 18 n. Benguet Consol., \$80 n. Benguet Explor., P. — Big Wedge, P. — Coco Grove, P. 35½ n. Consolidated Mines, P. 011 n. Demonstrations, P. 34 Ex. div. E. Mindanao, P. — Gumanus G. fields, P. — Ipo Gold, P. — IXL, P. 51 n. Iligan, P. — Masbate Consols., P. — Min. Resources, P. — Northern Min., P. — Paracatuan Minus, P. — Salacot Mining, P. — San Miquel, P. 42 n. Suyoc Coal, P. 14 n. United Paracels, P. 41 n. Lands Hotels, etc. H. and S. Hotels, \$5.20 n. H.K. Lands, \$32 n. H.K. Lands, 4½ Deben, \$100 n. S'hai Lands, Sh.— Metropolitan Lands, Sh.— Humphries, \$9½ n. H.K. Realties, \$4.85 n. Chinese Estates, \$88 n. China Realties, Sh.— China Deben, —

**PUBLIC UTILITIES**

H.K. Tramways, \$13.30 n. Peak Trams (old), \$7½ n. Peak Trams (new), \$37½ n. Yaumati Ferries (old), \$24½ n. Star Ferries, \$80 n.

China Light (old), \$11 b. China Lights (new) C. R. \$10.80 b. H.K. Electric, \$52½ b.

Macao Electric, \$20 n. Sandakan Lights, \$14½ n. Telephone (old), \$25½ n. Telephone (new), \$9.30 n.

China Buses, Sh.— Singapore Tractions, 23/9 n. Singapore Prc., 23/— n.

**INDUSTRIES**

Cold: Mack, (old), Sh.— Cald: Magg, (Pref.), Sh.— Canton Ices, \$1.70 n. Cement, \$12¾ n. H.K. Ropes, \$3.80 n.

Stores, &c.

Dairy Farm, \$24 n. Watsons, \$4.75 n.

Lane Crawford, \$8.00 n.

Sinceres, \$1.70 n.

Wing On (H.K.), \$40 n. Wm. Powells, 75 cts. n.

Cotton Mills

Ewo Cottons Sh. \$13½ n.

S'hai Cottons (old); Sh. \$77 n.

Zoong Sing, Sh.— Wing On Textiles, Sh.—

Miscellaneous

H.K. Entertainments, \$5.00 n.

Constructions (old), \$1.60 n.

Construction (new), \$1.60 n.

Vibro Piling, \$0 n.

Ch. Govt. 5% 1915 G\$Bds. 73½% n.

H.K. Govt. 4½% Loan 5% prn. n.

H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan 1¾% prn. n.

Wallace Harpers, \$3 n.

Matsumans Ins. (Lon.), s/- 21½ n.

Matsumans Inv. (H.K.), s/- 4½ n.

China Lights Rights \$8 b.

# GLEN ROSSIE WHISKY



Marvellously Mellowed  
and Matured of Years

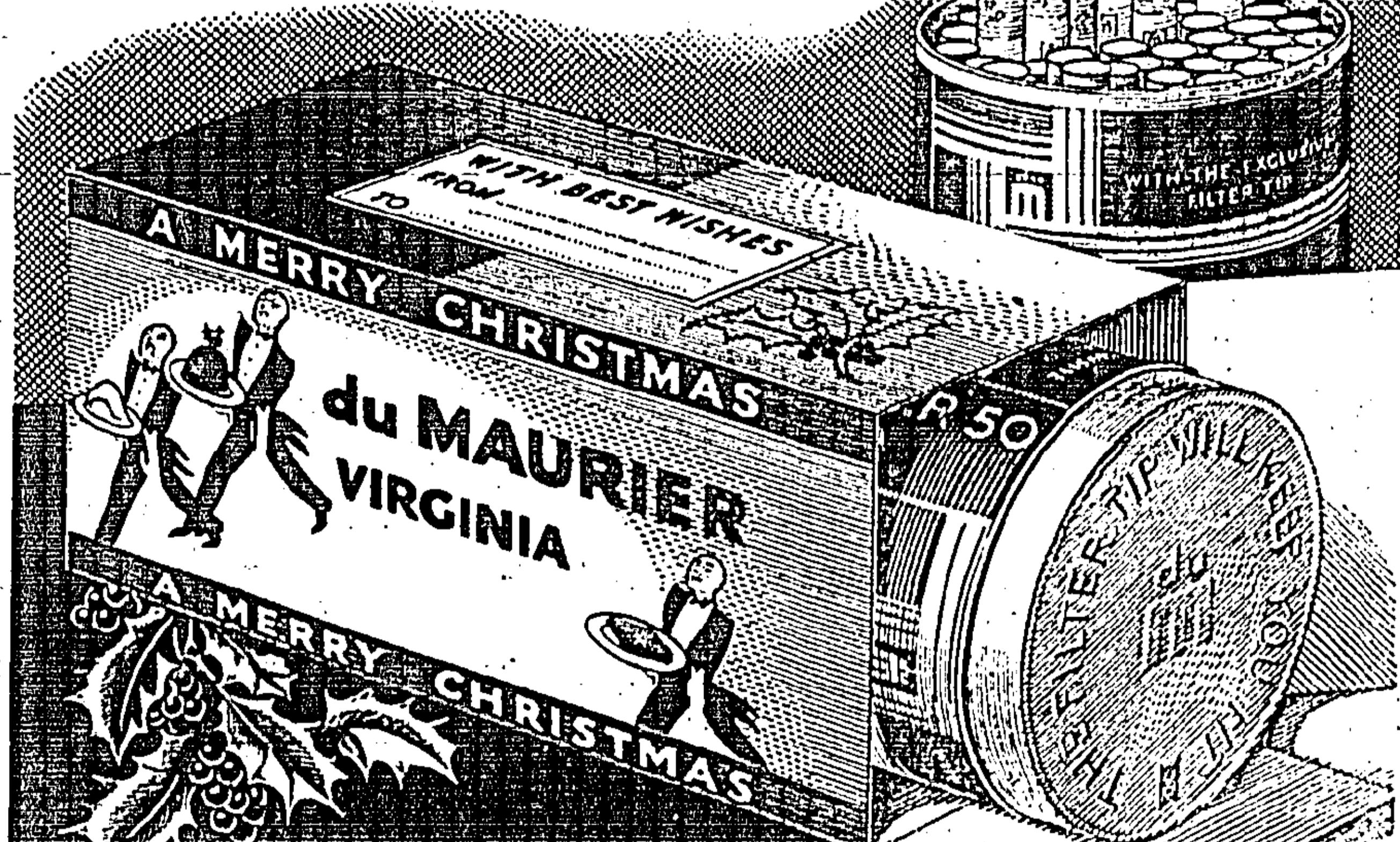
A Whisky of rare Excellence

Obtainable Everywhere

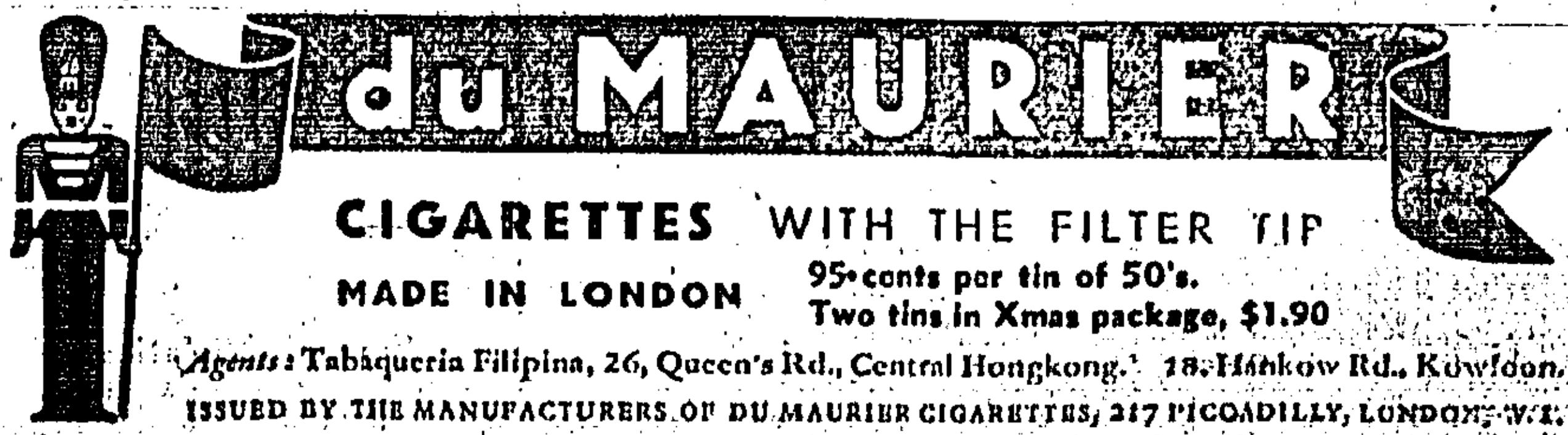
Sole Distributors:

**H. RUTTONJEE & SON.**

Cigarettes, of course—  
but . . . which?



Luxury, fifty times renewed. The joy of encountering the inner, essential fragrance of Virginia. That is what you will give this Christmas—when you give du Maurier. Fifty du Maurier—with the filter tip that refines the smoke while the cigarette burns—revealing a new richness of flavour, adding a keener delight to smoking. Fifty luxuries in a single Christmas present! Make it a du Maurier Christmas



CIGARETTES WITH THE FILTER TIP

MADE IN LONDON

95 cents per tin of 50's.

Two tins in Xmas package, \$1.90

Agents: Tabacaria Filipina, 26, Queen's Rd., Central Hongkong. 138, Jardine Rd., Kowloon.  
ISSUED BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF DU MAURIER CIGARETTES, 217 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

All their happiness depended on him.

Just another 5 minutes—  
wish I didn't always wake so tired. Those wretched directors are meeting this morning too!

Oh, Mr. Martin! I had to send that report into the directors' meeting without you seeing it. Sorry couldn't wait. But I checked it carefully!

MEANWHILE IN THE DIRECTORS' MEETING

But, my dear sir, Martin looks half asleep all day. If the younger man can do the job better, Martin must take the consequences. I'll talk to Martin.

THAT NIGHT

Their happiness depends on my job! The directors are right. I am half asleep. I'll simply have to see a doctor about this wretched tiredness.

THE DOCTOR SAYS:

It's this waking tired that's holding you back! Even during sleep, heartbeats and other automatic actions go on using up energy. Unless energy's replaced during sleep, of course you wake tired—Night Starved! I advise Horlicks...

and so every night

W.M.M. HORLICKS

Darling! Remember I'm getting a rise this month. I hate to see you slaving and doing all the housework yourself. Let's get a daily help in

Does your husband wake tired?

If he does, see to it that he gets Horlicks regularly, a cupful every night. He'll get the right kind of sleep, and wake refreshed. He'll be able to concentrate better, he won't be handicapped any longer at his work by that deadening tiredness.

**HORLICKS**  
guards against Night Starvation

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**  
25 words \$2.00  
for 3 days prepaid

**WANTED KNOWN.**

MANGO GADOENG Horom Manis just received from Java, fresh, satisfactorily delicious. Java Restaurant, 44, Lockhart Road, Hongkong. Telephone 32494. Delivered to customer's house if required.

**Premises To Let.**

OFFICE FLAT TO LET.—Commercial Ground Floor Office Accommodation in P. & O. Building, Ready for occupation on 1st March, 1938, apply Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., P. & O. Building.

**THE HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.****What to do help a child**

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury, or health or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. Secretaries, H.K.S.P.C. c/o G.P.O. Box No. 513, Hongkong, or the Inspector, 49, Polkum Road, 1st floor; or the Inspector, Violet Peel Health Centre, Wan Chai; or the Inspector, 12, Siu Yeung Choi Street, 1st floor, Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

**CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.****SERVICES CONTRACTUELLES DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

The Steamship

"ATHOS II"

No. 2 A/38

Bringing cargo from Marseilles via ports etc., arrived Hongkong on Sunday, 12th December, 1937.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 22nd December, 1937, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs.—Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 am on Saturday, 18th December, 1937.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO. Hongkong, 12th December, 1937.

**EXCHANGE RATES**

Dec. 10. Dec. 13.  
Paris.....147.9/04 147.15/16  
Geneva.....21.60/4 21.60/4  
Berlin.....12.30 12.30/4  
Athens.....547/4 547/4  
Milan.....95 94/4  
Copenhagen.....22.40 22.40  
Stockholm.....19.40 19.40  
Ostia.....10.00 10.00  
Helsingfors.....22.00/4 22.00/4  
Shanghai.....1/2/4 1/2/4  
New York.....4.00/4 4.00/4  
Vienna.....26/4 26/4  
Amsterdam.....8.00/4 8.00/4  
Prague.....142.4 142.4  
Madrid.....Norm. Norm.  
Lisbon.....104/4 110/4  
Hongkong.....1/2 1/2  
Bombay.....1/0/4 1/0/4  
Montreal.....4.00/4 4.00/4  
Brussels.....20.30/2 20.30/2  
Yokohama.....1/2 1/2  
Belgrade.....216 216  
Montevideo.....30/4 30/4  
Rio de Janeiro.....214 214  
Silver (spot).....16/4 16/4  
Silver (forward).....16/4 16/4  
War Loan.....101/4 101/4  
British Wireless.

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE**  
YESTERDAY'S CABLED QUOTATIONS

London, Dec. 14. Last To-day's Price Price

|                                       |              |         |       |       |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------|-------|-------|
| War Loan                              | 31/4         | (Red.)  | 101/4 | 101/4 |
| Chinese 41/4% Gold Loan               | 67           | 67      |       |       |
| 1908                                  |              |         |       |       |
| Chinese 5% Gold Bonds                 | 73/4         | 73/4    |       |       |
| Chinese 41/4% Anglo-American          | 63           | 63      |       |       |
| French Loan                           | 70           | 70      |       |       |
| Chinese 5% Reefs. Loan                | 67           | 67      |       |       |
| 1913 (Ldn. 1s.)                       | 68           | 68      |       |       |
| Chinese Imperial 8% 44                | 44           | 44      |       |       |
| Hukung Ily 5% 1911                    | 33/4         | 34/4    |       |       |
| Lung Tsing & U. Hal Ily               | 23           | 23      |       |       |
| 1913                                  |              |         |       |       |
| British 5% 1914                       | 41           | 41      |       |       |
| Tientsin-Pukow Ily 5%                 | 30           | 30      |       |       |
| (Brit. Bldg.)                         |              |         |       |       |
| Tientsin-Pukow Ily 5%                 | 30           | 30      |       |       |
| (Ger. Bldg.)                          |              |         |       |       |
| Tientsin-Pukow Ily 5%                 | 30           | 30      |       |       |
| (Brit. Bldg.)                         |              |         |       |       |
| Tientsin-Pukow Ily 5%                 | 30           | 30      |       |       |
| (Ger. Bldg. Supl.)                    |              |         |       |       |
| Japan 5% Sterling 1907                | 35 1/2       | 34 1/2  |       |       |
| Japan 5% Sterling 1908                | 37 1/2       | 37 1/2  |       |       |
| Chartered Bank                        | 68           | 69      |       |       |
| H.K. & Sh. Banking                    | 11/3         | 11/2    |       |       |
| Chinese Eng. & Min.                   | 12/3         | 12/4    |       |       |
| Chosen Corporation                    | 32/3         | 32/4    |       |       |
| Phil. Zinc. Consolat.                 | 22/3         | 22/4    |       |       |
| South Waterworks Co. A.               | Nom. Nom.    |         |       |       |
| Union Insurance Society               | 24/4         | 25 1/4  |       |       |
| Allied Iron & Foundries               | 23/3         | 22 1/2  |       |       |
| Assoc. & Elec. Industries             | 45/4         | 43 1/2  |       |       |
| Austin Motors, ord.                   | 30/3         | 30 1/2  |       |       |
| Automobiles, New York, ord.           | 67/4         | 66 1/4  |       |       |
| British-American Tobacco (bearer)     | 103 1/4      | 102 1/2 |       |       |
| British-American Tobacco (bearer)     | 103 1/4      | 102 1/2 |       |       |
| British Eagle                         | 12/3         | 12 1/2  |       |       |
| British Rubber                        | 23/2         | 22 1/2  |       |       |
| British Elect. (Eng.)                 | 12/3         | 12 1/2  |       |       |
| Hawker Siddeley Aircraft              | 121/2        | 120/0   |       |       |
| Imperial Chemical Indus.              | 47/4         | 47 1/2  |       |       |
| Imperial Tobacco                      | 144 1/4      | 143 1/2 |       |       |
| Marks & Spencer "A"                   | 57/0         | 57/0    |       |       |
| Marine Lines                          | 27/4         | 27/4    |       |       |
| Mills Royce                           | 91/3         | 91/3    |       |       |
| Lockland Motors                       | 93/4         | 93 1/4  |       |       |
| Latex & Lyle                          | 10/4         | 10/4    |       |       |
| Newell                                | 10/10        | 10/10   |       |       |
| United States Drop Fong               | 20/10        | 20/10   |       |       |
| Somethwick                            | 19/3         | 19/3    |       |       |
| Armstrong Steel                       | 10/14        | 10/14   |       |       |
| Armstrong, fitted, conn.              | 24/4         | 24/4    |       |       |
| Vickers, ord.                         | 11/3         | 11/3    |       |       |
| Woolworths                            | 68/3         | 68/3    |       |       |
| Anglo-Dutch                           | 29/3         | 29/3    |       |       |
| Standard Plantation, Invest. Trust    | 23/3 xx 28/6 | 28/6    |       |       |
| Burners Corp. with Mining             | 11/3         | 11/3    |       |       |
| Warman's Investments                  | 21/2         | 21 1/2  |       |       |
| Handforth Estates                     | 47/6         | 48/0    |       |       |
| Exploration Co.                       | 2/-          | 2/-     |       |       |
| St. Regis                             | 102/0        | 104 1/4 |       |       |
| Scandinavian Gold Min.                | 78/0         | 78/0    |       |       |
| Anglo-Iranian                         | 115/3        | 115/3   |       |       |
| Sturman's Trans. & Trad. Sv. (Soviet) | 05/-         | 07/1/2  |       |       |
| China 5% Siz. Notes                   | 33           | 33      |       |       |
| 1923 (Vickers)                        | 28           | 28      |       |       |
| Canton-Kowloon Ily 5% 1911            | 33           | 32 1/2  |       |       |
| German 5% 1911                        |              |         |       |       |
| Reuter                                |              |         |       |       |

**EXCHANGE****Selling**

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| T.T. London      | 18. 27/4 |
| Desmond          | 18. 27/4 |
| T.T. Shanghai    | 104/4    |
| T.T. Singapore   | 52/3     |
| T.T. Japan       | 108/4    |
| T.T. India       | 82       |
| T.T. U.S.A.      | 30/4     |
| T.T. Manila      | 61/4     |
| T.T. Batavia     | 55/4     |
| T.T. Bangkok     | 140/4    |
| T.T. Saigon      | 90/4     |
| T.T. France      | 0.10     |
| T.T. Germany     | .76/4    |
| T.T. Switzerland | 133/4    |
| T.T. Australia   | 1/6/2    |

**MANILA SHARES**

The following business done quotations were received after the close of the morning session by Swan, Culbertson & Fritz from their Manila office:

|                      | Business Done Prices |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Antamok              | 48                   |
| Atok                 | 18                   |
| Bangko Gold          | 58                   |
| Bengbu Consolidated  | Unquoted             |
| Bengbu Demonstration | 31/2                 |
| Consolidated Mines   | 101/2                |
| Demarina             | Unquoted             |
| Guinea               | 144                  |
| Ka Mauricio          | 144                  |
| United Paracale      | Unquoted             |

The tone of the market:—Quiet.

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**FLEET TO FAR EAST BRITAIN MAY SEND**

(Continued from Page 1.)

support any decision which might be forthcoming regarding the Panay incident.

In addition attention is drawn to the fact that the White House has instructed the State Department to give full publicity to the text of the memorandum to the Japanese Ambassador, which is almost unprecedented conduct in American foreign relations.

Government leaders state there are several measures, all short of war, which could be taken to injure the finances, trade and prestige of Japan, and it is believed here that Great Britain is likely to support any American action or adopt a parallel course.—United Press.

**Tokyo Acts Quickly**

Tokyo, Dec. 15. Japan has acted swiftly in the Panay Incident and the diplomatic crisis which has followed the attacks on foreign vessels in the Yangtze River. A note has already been presented to Mr. J. C. Grew, American Ambassador.

Firstly, it reiterates the apology already delivered for the sinking of the U.S.S. Panay.

Secondly, it promises indemnification for the losses sustained.

Thirdly, it gives assurance that those responsible will be punished.

Fourthly, it guarantees that steps will be taken to prevent any recurrence of such incidents.

The note was delivered at 3 p.m. yesterday afternoon before Mr. Grew was able to present Washington's demands. Mr. Grew is planning to deliver the American protest as soon as the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, is available.

At the present time, the Japanese are awaiting formal notification of the American demands, hoping to return satisfaction as speedily as possible.

Japan's concern regarding the Panay episode is at present overshadowed by its preoccupation over friction with Great Britain.

At present the fact that the Emperor has been involved in the Panay incident has not been mentioned. It will be a serious development when it arrives, in view of the peculiar governmental philosophy where the Emperor is concerned.

**Text Of Hirota's Note**

The text of Mr. Hirota's note to Mr. Grew reads in part:

"While it is clear, in the light of the above circumstances, that the present incident is entirely due to a mistake, the Japanese Government regrets most profoundly that it has caused damage to a United States man-of-war and ships, and casualties among those aboard. It desires to present heartfelt and sincere apologies.

"The Japanese Government will make indemnification for all losses and deal appropriately with those responsible for the incident."

"Furthermore, it has already issued strict orders to the authorities on the spot with a view to preventing any recurrence of a similar incident."

"The Japanese Government in the fervent hope that friendly relations of Japan and the United States will not be affected by this unfortunate affair, has frankly stated as above its sincere attitude, which I beg Your Excellency to make known to your Government."

**Similar Note To Britain**

It is understood that Mr. Hirota has delivered a note to Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, at the White House to inform him of the latest developments, and later received the press, but had virtually nothing to impart.

Asked about the London reports that the British and American governments were co-operating closely in matters arising from the Yangtze incidents, Mr. Cordell Hull replied that he had nothing new to say, but unofficially it was gathered that the two governments had maintained the closest contact since the bombings were first reported.

## IMPERATIVE NEED FOR H. K. PRISON REFORMS

(Continued from page 1.)

Hongkong are given a comparatively easy time and it is our fixed opinion that a tightening up of discipline on this side is necessary and would have a salutary effect. We realise that the maintenance of such discipline will be difficult until such time as separate cells shall be available but consider that an effort at least should be made in this direction. For example more stringent punishment should be given for failure to carry out an allotted task, for laziness, for making frivolous complaints. Our experience as Visitors Justices has more than once led us to believe that sufficiently stern action has not been taken with malingerers and malingering.

We would further suggest that the practice of leaving lights on until 8.30 every evening should be stopped and that all lights in the prison cells should be turned out at not later than 1½ hours after sunset.

With regard to returned banishedes undergoing sentence of imprisonment, we are of the opinion that these men having been in a sense outlawed should not be granted any privileges when serving sentence for returning from banishment, except under special authority of the Medical Officer, that is to say that they should be subjected to the strictest discipline, the minimum scale of diet and be granted no remission marks. We consider it essential that these men should be kept in separate cells.

### FOOD

On investigating the question of diet, we were at once struck by the extremely high cost of the prison diets. These are tendered for by ration and it appears that the present cost of a first class ration is 42 Cents per diem or about \$13.00 per month per head. This Committee caused careful inquiries to be made amongst local firms employing large numbers of local labourers on hard manual work, amongst Chinese of the better paid clerical class, and amongst Chinese Police Constables messes which are self run. These investigations proved beyond doubt that the average cost of a full diet per man

varies from 15.00 to 17.00 per month, and it is clear therefore that the present cost of rationing prisoners in the Hongkong prisons is excessive. Singapore reports that the highest average daily cost of Chinese prisoners rations is 14.15 Cents (Singapore).

We learned with some astonishment that the system of tendering adopted by the Hongkong prisons has for many years been by ration, and for approximately 20 years has been obtained by a contractor under the sign of Hop Kee. We endeavoured to discover who this contractor was but could only find an office in Connaught Road with one clerk in attendance who professed to know nothing about it. We are of the opinion that this matter should promptly be attended to, that the rations should be contracted for by weight and that the main items by weight be put up to separate tender.

In considering the diets we have recourse to the recommendation of the Diet Committee established in 1931. Apparently Prof. L. T. Ride, though then in the Colony, was not a member of this Committee. We therefore submitted the existing diets sheets to him in his capacity as Chairman of the Nutrition Committee and his comments thereon are attached. From these it is clear that the existing scales of diets are generous, if not excessive, and that readjustment could very well be made without damage and still further reduce the cost of maintenance. We would specially draw attention to Dr. Hide's suggestion that the rice should be bought in bulk, unhusked, and that the daily ration should be cooked on the spot by a prison labourer, thereby ensuring (a) better storage of grain, and (b) less likelihood of loss of the essential vitamins.

In view of the fact that the Chief Warder stated there was no "hard labour" because no scale of hard labour was laid down by the Governor in Council, we suggest that the existence of a hard labour scale diet is an anomaly which should be removed and therefore that for prisoners of each race one standard diet only should be used and this should only be varied by order of the Medical Officer. We are informed that Class II diets are given to prisoners, in the case of Europeans after three months, in the case of Indians and Chinese after six months. We are of the opinion that the Class I

diet, Light Labour, is amply sufficient for the most exhausting hard labour that can at present be inflicted and no alteration in this respect is required.

### LABOUR

We were informed that of 354 prisoners sentenced to hard labour only one could be said to be doing hard labour. The Principal Warder in charge of Industries at Stanley Prison informed us that there was in fact no such thing as hard labour, only industrial labour, and when we came over to inquire into this we discovered that a man doing so-called hard labour in the boot-shop satisfied requirements if he turned out a pair of leather Chinese slippers in 3½ days and that a man actually works for 0½ hours a day only, excluding breaks for exercise and congee. The hardest work is that of making coil mats where the stipulated task is 1 sq. ft. of coil mat per day. It was noticeable that Pr. Warder Bayley avoided as far as possible telling us what were the actual tasks he expected per diem of the prisoners.

An inquiry among local boot making contractors we discovered that an ordinary bootmaker working on a contract would be expected to turn out two pairs per man per day, and as it seems improbable that the remainder of the tasks set as labour to the prisoners is any more exacting in nature we considered that this side of prison administration should definitely be tightened up. This should be easy as printing, book-binding, boot-making, mat making and the like, but there remain a number of prisoners who are at present, to all intents and purposes, unemployable, i.e., short sentenced prisoners, skilled in no trade and unwilling to learn. These comprise what is known as No. 10 Party, which of course varies from day to day in numbers.

For these and others who refuse to fulfil their allotted tasks we suggest that real hard labour be provided in the form of stone-breaking and/or the sawing and splitting of logs for firewood. An abundance of suitable stones lies ready to hand on the Stanley Peninsula to be used for this purpose. Inquiries from the Public Works Department show that the cost of transport of the broken stone from the prison to various points on the Island would be economical. We suggest that if waste timber could be

bought cheaply it might be taken by junk direct to the Gaol for cutting and splitting and then sold by contract. The immense amount of fallen damaged timber due to the typhoon might possibly be thus utilized. A further suggestion has been made to us, that prison labour might possibly be employed on the growing of Chinese vegetables to be used in the prisoners' diets. It is we believe generally accepted that vegetable foods contain a large proportion of the vitamins necessary for health in a more concentrated form than is otherwise obtainable, and although the ground in the immediate vicinity of Stanley Prison does not appear to be specially suitable for such produce, there may be ground not far off which could be made available. We suggest that this matter should be investigated by the Botanical and Forestry Department.

### INTERMENT CAMP FOR HAWKERS SUGGESTED

This discussion of the conditions under which sentences are carried out does not however do much to affect the principal problem, i.e., the flow of short sentence prisoners to the Gaol. It is a fact that in July the total population of the Gaol was some 2,600 and the number of hawkers in Gaol at that time was 1,400. The Chief Magistrate said that so far as he knew very few of those hawkers would have a sentence of more than 7 days, 10 days being the maximum. The Chairman of the Urban Council, Hon. Inspector General of Police and his Officers, were quite clear on the point that they did not regard hawkers as criminals but as nuisances and merely wished to keep them off the streets. It is also a fact acknowledged by all those who have anything to do with this problem that China provide a continual source of supply for these nuisances, but it is our opinion that the present method of dealing with them is cumbersome, inadequate and inefficient.

They are not criminals and therefore should not be treated as such. They are nuisances and therefore should be kept off the streets. It is our considered opinion that special provision should be made for them by something of the type of an "Interment Camp" with the proviso that they should be made to earn their food by performing a stipulated amount of work. After viewing the

methods of the Canton Provincial Prison we are of the opinion that such an "Interment Camp" could be efficiently and economically run under Chinese Guards.

We would however suggest that the time and labour of our local Police Courts and prison administration might very well be halved by such a departure. Incidentally final corollary to this suggestion would be that hawking cases would not appear in Police case books which in spite of the arguments of the Hon. Inspector General of Police we feel may have something to do with the abnormal excess of petty prosecutions. We would further suggest that beggars and such like might well be included in such a system.

### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

We might summarise our conclusions in the following form. We consider that the moral, mental, physical, and economic conditions of the average Chinese prisoners in the prisons of Hongkong differ so radically from those of the average prisoner in a prison in Great Britain that too rigid and literal an adherence to conditions and regulations applying at Home would defeat the object desired.

It is of course recognised by us that the dietary supplied should be sufficient to maintain the average prisoner in a decent state of health whilst undergoing the type of labour demanded by his sentence. It is necessary for him to have a sufficiency of rest and leisure, but it does not follow that his requirements correspond with those of an English prisoner in an English climate. For this reason we recommend that (a) rigid and literal an adherence to conditions and regulations applying at Home would defeat the object desired.

Mr. Churn and I cannot conclude our report without an expression of deep regret of the death of Mr. T. A. Mitchel who was appointed a member of this Committee with us. Until recently he carried out with its most faithful and a very careful investigation, the results of which are shown in the records of the evidence taken. In addition, we had almost daily discussions on the various points as they arose. We are confident that in our conclusions we have not embodied any point with which he would not have been in entire agreement and we take this opportunity of recording our gratitude to him for the care, energy, and good sense which he applied to the investigation.

We further wish to record our thanks to all those officers of the Government who have given evidence before us, as also to other unofficials in Hongkong who have so willingly helped us.

Special thanks are due to the officials of the Canton Government who so generously put at our disposal their time and assistance in our investigation of prison conditions in Canton.

Finally, we would thank Miss Fowler, Stenographer of the Medical Department, whose services were very kindly loaned to us for the purposes of this inquiry. Without her able assistance it would have been impossible for us to complete the work. We have the honour to be Sir,

E. I. WYNNE-JONES, (Chairman).  
S. M. CHURN.

### AUSTRIA'S POLICY UNALTERED

Vienna, Dec. 14.  
The authoritative statement that Austria does not consider modifying its League policy in view of Italy's withdrawal from the League is contained in the *Neugkitsweltblatt* organ.

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, the Chancellor, says there is no reason for Austria to become unfaithful and depart from Geneva. Austria and Hungary will be the informative link between the European powers inside and outside of the League, he adds.—Reuter's Special.

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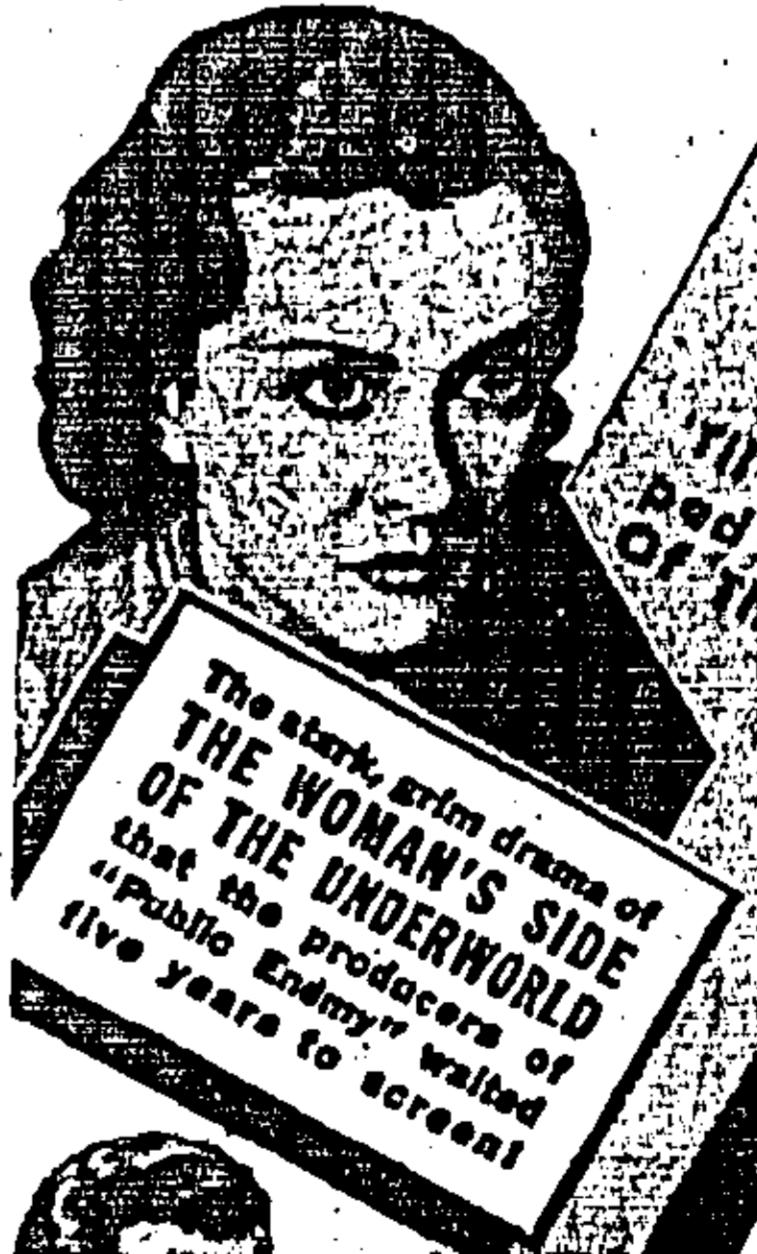
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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1937.

## HONGKONG SECURITY

In the House of Commons Lieutenant-Commander R. T. H. Fletcher, R.N. (Retired), now a Labour member, recently asked Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Defence, whether he was satisfied that the British forces in Hongkong were sufficient for the defence of the Colony, having regard to the existing state of affairs in the Far East, which everyone by now must realise is highly explosive. The naval Member also asked when was the last joint inquiry by representatives of the three services, Navy, Army and Air Force, into the condition of the defences of Hongkong. Such questions, it would seem, are fairly vital ones to British people; and they particularly interest the inhabitants of this Colony. But the answers are more important still. Sir Thomas' answer was disappointing in that it did not go far enough. He said that defended ports overseas were kept constantly under review by an appropriate sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee on which all three services were represented. It must be supposed that Sir Thomas implied that the authorities are satisfied with the Hongkong defence position, because Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher did not press for a further answer. But the implied meaning is not readily seen. The Labour member is apparently not quite sure that the Government's feeling of security is justified, in any event. He is suggesting that the battle cruisers Hood and Repulse, Barham and Malaya to this part of the world without adequate cruiser and destroyer strength to accompany them, and without essential submarine and air force complementary units to make of a defensive contingent more than a "show force." It is improbable that Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher's suggestion will meet with very much enthusiasm, and it is doubtful if even the "landlubber" population would be much reassured by the presence of these vast fighting craft here—though they are admittedly the greatest naval weapons of their day—because of the enormous odds that they would be obliged to face in any major conflict in the Pacific. And it is only a major conflict in which Britain might become involved that Hongkong fears in the least. We are armed against all petty enemies.

There is no deep secret about Hongkong's defences. Anyone who cares to inquire can discover how many submarines are based on this port, how many destroyers are within so many hours' steaming distance, what cruisers are on the station, and so on. Nor is there any attempt made to suppress information regarding the numbers of troops in Hongkong and Shanghai. From such facts it is possible to

# FINGERPRINTS

By

**ALFRED J.  
 ANGEL**

In the House of Commons recently Mr. de la Bere (Evesham) asked the Home Secretary "whether he is prepared to consider a scheme for the national registration of finger-prints throughout the country, with a view to storing them; thus making it easier for the police to trace persons suffering from loss of memory."

**FINGER-PRINT** everybody! Again the suggestion that the fingerprints of every person in the country should be taken and registered is being made.

Advocates for universal registration declare that if such were the case there would never be any doubts regarding the identity of persons found dead, or others suffering from loss of memory, and that the work of the police in these particular spheres would be considerably lightened and simplified.

Some foreign countries already have comprehensive finger-print registration systems for the law-abiding as well as the criminal population, but in Great Britain the scheme only registers "bad men."

As far back as 200 B.C. the Chinese had a system of finger-printing, but it was not until the nineteenth century that any

estimate, to some extent, the state of security of the British Far Eastern possessions. But all such estimates, it would seem, must be purely relative;

governed, in other words, by the varying strength of potential enemies. It is obvious that when Hongkong's security is under consideration at such times as this the striking force of the Japanese is the essential part of the equation. It is equally apparent that, left to its own devices, Hongkong could not hope to resist for many weeks the combined naval, air and land strength of a major power. Only with a strong naval and flying force operating in this vicinity and keeping the Colony's lines of communication intact could it be said that there existed a real guarantee of safety. There will be some who question the advisability of sending such ships as Hood and Repulse, Barham and Malaya to this part of the world without adequate cruiser and destroyer strength to accompany them, and without essential submarine and air force complementary units to make of a defensive contingent more than a "show force."

It is improbable that Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher's suggestion will meet with very much enthusiasm, and it is doubtful if even the "landlubber" population would be much reassured by the presence of these vast fighting craft here—though they are admittedly the greatest naval weapons of their day—because of the enormous odds that they would be obliged to face in any major conflict in the Pacific. And it is only a major conflict in which Britain might become involved that Hongkong fears in the least. We are armed against all petty enemies.

serious attempts appear to have been made to classify the impressions.

Early in the century, Purkinje, a young and struggling world.

During the last 40 years Scotland Yard officers have developed the scheme which to-day enables a Colonial police force to arrest a man in the morning and by transmitting his finger-prints in Yard code to London, receive the man's criminal record (if any) within a few minutes by the card index system.

To the finger-print expert it is an easy matter. He receives,

say, from the detective chief at

Whipplewell an impression of a

finger found on a scene of a

heavy burglary.

For provincial forces replies are dispatched within half an hour of receipt of impressions—and this from a collection of 600,000 prints. No fewer than 24,000 criminals are caught each year by the system.

Generally speaking, registration and classification are based on formulae respecting patterns and characteristics shown by all the ten digits in combination,

but of recent years experts at the Yard have produced, and proved effective, a perfect system of identification by single finger-prints only (and not ten). measurements.

This modern method enables police officers who secure a solitary impression of one finger—or only a smudge—at the scene of a crime to refer immediately to the criminal records of house-breakers, burglars and men engaged on similar crime, because the single finger-print system was designed for the especial benefit of men of those classes.

It has been proved time and again that a burglar always remains true to his "trade" of burglary, and seldom breaks away and becomes a bandit.

Sir Francis Galton and Sir Edward Henry, who later became Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, were in the main responsible for fostering the science in England, and it was the latter who made the first serious attempt to classify the prints.

To denote the different types he separated his prints under four main headings, loops, arches, whorls and composites, and then sub-divided the groups into some thousands of types. To this day his main headings persist.

With these impressions he started a series of 10 distinct collections, one for each digit.

Under each of these he classified the prints into sections in the following order: Arches, tented arches, radial loops, whorls, twinned loops, lateral pocket loops, composites, as such each one has its own



Further grouping followed, till it is possible under his present scheme to have as many as 16,000,000 sub groups—any one of which can be turned up within a few minutes by the card index system.

To the finger-print expert it is an easy matter. He receives, say, from the detective chief at Whipplewell an impression of a finger found on a scene of a heavy burglary.

The Yard man, from his training and experience, decides it belongs to a left fore-finger.

On a specially printed card he notes down in proper sequence the characteristics of the print—type, core, etc., placing the necessary symbols in the margin to guide him in his search.

He is able to "read" the print in the same way as a Morse operator reduces his combinations of dots and dashes to a legible message.

Next, to the card index with his written formulae. A few only are necessary to tell him whether the Whipplewell print belongs to a man with a criminal record.

Never in the course of finger-print history has it been proved that two persons have the same finger-prints; even twins have different combinations of the grainings on the fingers.

Experts declare that the odds against finding an exact duplicate anywhere in the world are 64,000,000,000 to one!

Clumsy attempts to destroy the patterns on finger-tops have always failed. Crooks, knowing the danger to themselves of the system, have, immediately after arrest, mutilated their finger-tops to destroy the grainings, but in every case when the wounds have healed the papillary ridges have remained unimpaired. A Japanese doctor experimented on himself to the extent of pumice-stoning the tips of his fingers till he had obliterated the pattern, but his wounds did not destroy the characteristic ridges and the pattern returned exactly as before.

Finger-prints form an infallible record of identity—and efficient system of Scotland Yard accidents and scarred prints, particular tale to tell.



# WILL RUMJAHN & MRS. CHIU SUCCEED THIS YEAR? IN SEMI-FINAL OF TENNIS MIXED DOUBLES A COMFORTABLE WIN IN THE SECOND ROUND

(By "Abo")

H. D. Rumjahn and Mrs. Chiu Chun-chiu, runners-up in the Colony Mixed Doubles tennis championship for the last three years, earned the right to meet A. E. P. Guest and Miss M. Griffiths in the semi-finals of the current tournament by defeating Capt. C. W. Maisy and Mrs. Holmes in straight sets at the Indian R.C. yesterday afternoon.

The best tennis of the match was provided in the first set when Capt. Maisy and Mrs. Holmes were at their best, the former being prominent with some timely interceptions at the net from where he scored innumerable winners. Mrs. Holmes' driving was in good working order at this stage and her reversals were so smart that she often forced Rumjahn and Mrs. Chiu into errors.

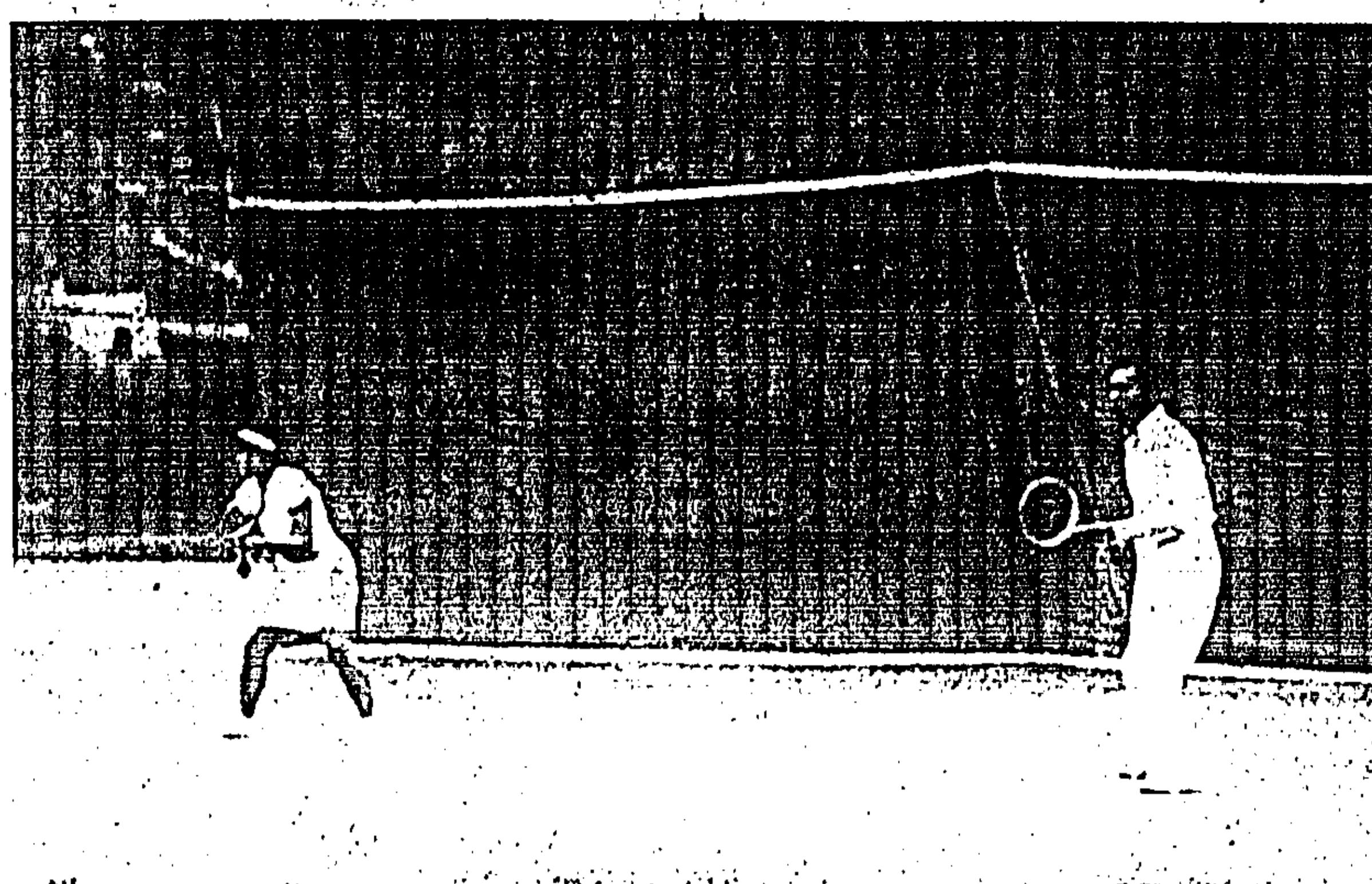
After the winners had settled down, however, the game was rather one-sided to be really interesting. Capt. Maisy and Mrs. Holmes also were not given as many chances to hit outright winners from the net because Rumjahn and Mrs. Chiu

were driving too deeply to allow them to go up to the forecourt.

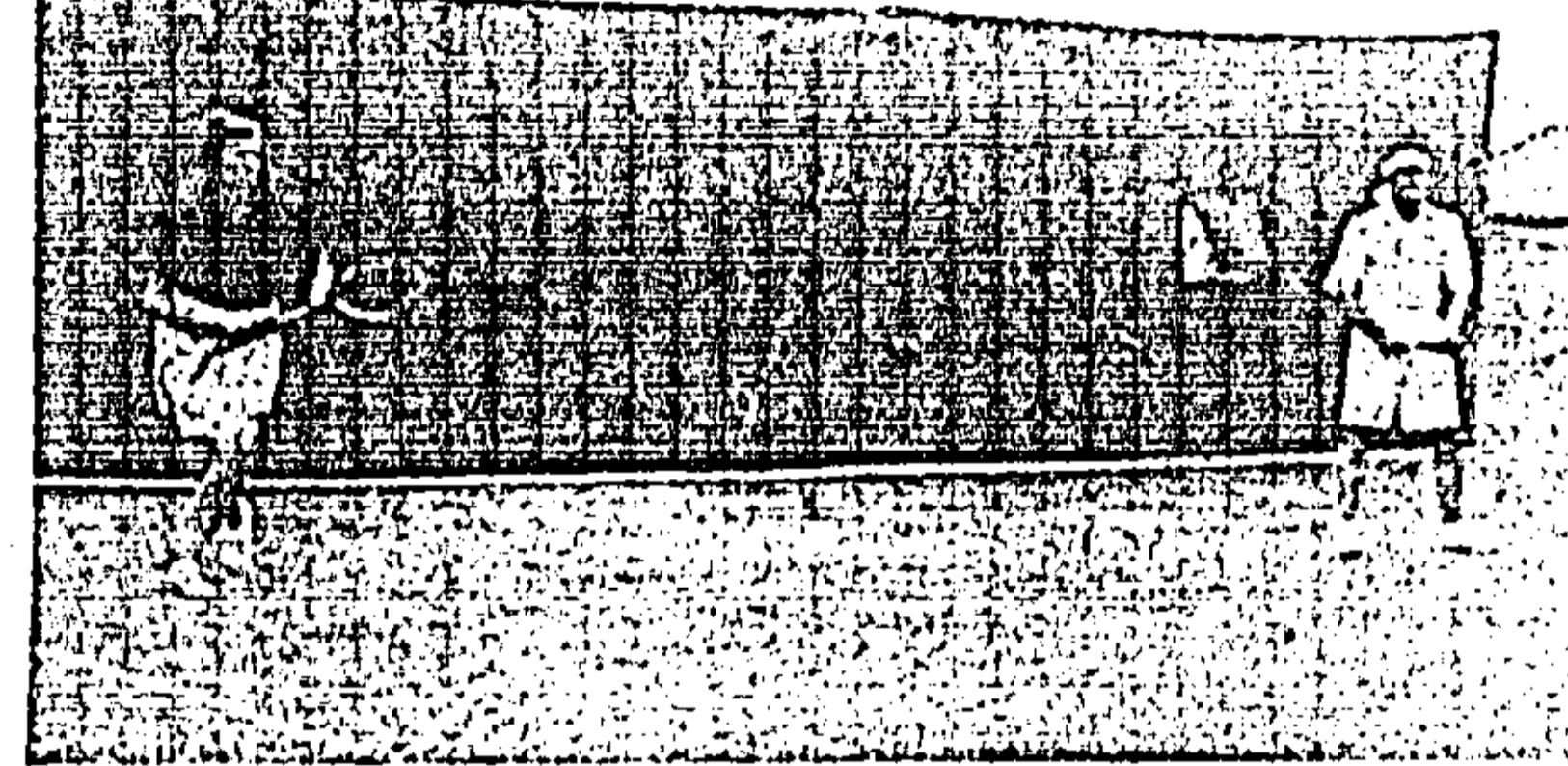
#### CONSISTENT FORM

Both Rumjahn and Mrs. Chiu were driving consistent form, but there was really nothing outstanding in their display. Until they are extended, it will be difficult to gauge their prospects of carrying off the title. In the absence of last year's champions, W. C. Hung and Mrs. Nora Wilson, however, they appear, on paper, to be the best combination; and their chances of winning look very bright indeed. They have been so near and yet so far from the title since 1934 that should they succeed now I am sure their win will be a popular one.

Yesterday they conceded only three games in two sets, winning by 6-2, 6-1.



Mrs. Chiu and H. D. Rumjahn  
Will the title elude them once again?



Mrs. Holmes and Capt. Maisy  
They were at their best in the first set.

## Ski Meeting To Be Held At Sapporo

Tokyo, Dec. 8. Japan's proposal to hold the conference of the Federation of International Ski Association in 1940 in Sapporo, simultaneously with the Winter Olympic Games, has been accepted by the international organization, it was announced here yesterday.

The session will be held at Sapporo even if skiing is excluded from the programme of the Winter Olympiad, it was pointed out.

The message expressed appreciation of Japan's consent to participate in next year's conference, in Helsingfors.—Dowell.

## LEAGUE BADMINTON PROGRAMME

St. John's badminton players, who head the "B" Division of the League, will have a chance to increase their lead this evening when they visit the Chinese R.C. The Chinese are picking up slowly but it is doubted whether their side will be as well-balanced as St. John's.

The only other match this evening will be between the Free Lances and the Club de Recreio.

The programme is as follows:

## Sonja Henie Receives Award From King

Oslo, Dec. 7. Sonja Henie, the former world's woman skating champion, has been awarded the Cross of the Order of St. Olav, 1st class, by King Haakon of Norway in recognition of her outstanding sporting achievements. This is the first time that this high order has been granted in connection with sport. It will be recalled that Sonja Henie has turned professional and is now also acting in films.

## CAMBRIDGE DEFEATED AGAIN

London, Dec. 14. Dublin University won a close rugger match against Cambridge University to-day, succeeding by six points to five.—Reuters.

Free Lances v. Recreio  
Chinese R.C. v. St. John's

## RUGGERITE SENT OFF THE FIELD

### Former Cambridge Forward

London, Nov. 23. A day of few surprises in London and Home Counties' rugby, with few outstanding features, was marred by a regrettable occurrence at Richmond, where Laborde, the former Cambridge forward, now playing for Richmond, was ordered off the field after an incident.

In a match which was just ordinary hard football between traditionally hard "rivals", it is generally considered that the action of the referee was much more drastic than was necessary.

A. H. Adair went down to stop a Richmond rush and did not appear to be too keen to play the ball. Laborde was up and took a final kick at the ball and immediately received his marching orders.

As one well-known critic has remarked:

"The day is rightly past when physical pain alone induces a player to part with the ball, but if all risks are to be eliminated from the game, and especially those calling for cold calculated courage in the facing of them, it is time to abandon rugby and revert to touch line."

## Spectators Want Their Money Back

Budapest, Dec. 7. The entire Hungarian press sharply attacks the promoters of Saturday's fight between the Italian Primo Carnera and the Yugoslavian Schuppan, the latter had been engaged as a substitute at the last moment for the ridiculous sum of 150 Pengos, when the French boxer who was originally to have fought Carnera refused to enter the ring. The papers accuse the promoters of swindle, asserting that they had from the very first intended to put a very inferior boxer against Carnera. The promoters were obliged to refund entrance money to about 1,400 of the 2,500 spectators in order to avoid a further scandal.

## ARMY SQUASH RACKETS

London, Nov. 15. D. I. Burnett (Royal Engineers) scored a surprise victory in the Army and Navy Club, defeating Capt. G. O. Jameson (Royal Engineers) in the final by 9-2, 9-6, 10-4.

Burnett won the title in 1935, and Jameson, the holder, was a winner on two other occasions.

It was an interesting match, and Burnett played his usual sound game. His crosscourt driving, which gained him many points, was immaculate in length and his volleying crisp and accurate.

After a slow start Burnett made a good run of six from two-all, and this gave him the game. Jameson had the useful lead of 6-3 in the second game, but Burnett came along with an excellent five for his second game.

Burnett was 4-0 in the third game, and it was at this point that Jameson showed his best form. From 4-0 he went to 7-6 and was again ahead at 8-7. Burnett made it eight-all and won both the points in the set of two.

## GREAT DISPLAY BY HARRY MIZLER GIVES BOXING LESSON TO AL ROTH

By Fred Dartnell

London, Nov. 16. Fog was rather insistent round about Earl's Court last night, but the international flavour of the National Sporting Club's boxing programme drew a good attendance.

Harry Mizler, ex-British champion, gained a grand victory over Al Roth, the midget Max Baer from the United States of America.

Roth, with his week's growth of beard, looked formidable rough, but in the first round Mizler hit him three glorious rights to the face and then proceeded to give him one of the best boxing lessons that has been seen in the ring for a long time.

It was the straight left that really did the business. Roth was flat-footed and slow, and he appeared to have little defence.

Mizler was so much the master boxer that he won the first five rounds off the reel.

He boxed coolly and with delightful skill and Roth took a long time to get into anything like fighting shape. Unlike the American's own six and eighth pounds, left hooks to the belly gave Mizler some trouble then and later on the Londoner's nose began to bleed.

### INJURED HANDS

But he was still the top dog. He made discreet use of the ring, with few more aggressive than Roth until the last round.

Then the latter staged a grand slam in which he hurt his right hand and took a lot of punishment as well.

Mizler won by a proverbial mile and gave a great display.

After the contest the American's hands were examined by the National Sporting Club doctor and it was found that the metacarpal bones in each hand were broken. The unfortunate boxer was taken to a local hospital for an immediate X-ray examination.

Auriel Toma, of Rumania, and Jim Brady, of Dundee, boxed a draw. Toma used to be the chauffeur of King Carol and he knew how to step on the gas. He was a regular jack-in-the-box with twinkling feet and perpetual motion in his gloves as well.

### SCOTTISH VICTORY

The first bout, between Jack McCudden, the resident feather-weight champion of Scotland, and Billy Elward, of Wales, made a good prologue for the show.

McCudden punched his man hard about the body, and in the last round had the Welsh boy on his knees for eight. A nice Scottish win.

Jack Treadaway, of Battersea, lately emerged from the amateur ranks and winner of his only two previous contests as a professional, was held to a draw by Johnny Holt, a rugged South African with a passion for fighting at close quarters.

Treadaway exploited a stinging straight left and this, coupled with his ready right, a faculty for spoiling the other's hurricane methods, seemed to have given him the victory.

When the referee declared it a draw followers of Treadaway quickly voiced their resentment. I think Holt was a little lucky not to lose, but he is a game battler.

London, Dec. 8. Britain to-day announced her intention of challenging the United States for the Westchester Polo Cup in 1939, and plans are already under way to find the best possible team during the 1938 season.

With memories of her heavy defeat here in 1936, Britain hopes to send a team to America for the match at Meadowbrook, early in September, 1939, which will bring the cup back after a lapse of 30 years.

A selection committee will be formed in the hope which will base its choice mainly on the showing of the top players next summer. It is understood that most of the 1936 team will be available.

There are Gerald Baldwin, Eric H. Tyrell-Martin, Rue, Raja Humut Singh, H. Hesketh Hughes, Captain Michael P. Ansell, Captain G. E. Prior Palmer, Captain Humphrey P. Guinness and Captain B. J. Fowler.

In the meantime, the two authorities have two problems under consideration—an over-crowded season and a revision of the handicapping system.

**CONGESTION IN ENGLAND**

A committee composed of Lord Louis Mountbatten, Lord Cowdray, the Duke of Roxburghe, Brigadier W. F. Anderson, Lt-Colonel G. C. Lister and Captain F. A. Gill has been formed to consider the question of congestion, which has become so bad in Britain's short summer season, that teams have been known to play three ties in one afternoon.

It is believed that the committee will probably decide to eliminate a number of the less important club tournaments, and also decide that post-matched matches shall be cancelled.

Hitherto, the accumulation of post-matched matches has been the chief cause of congestion. The committee is not likely to extend the season.

On the problem of handicapping,

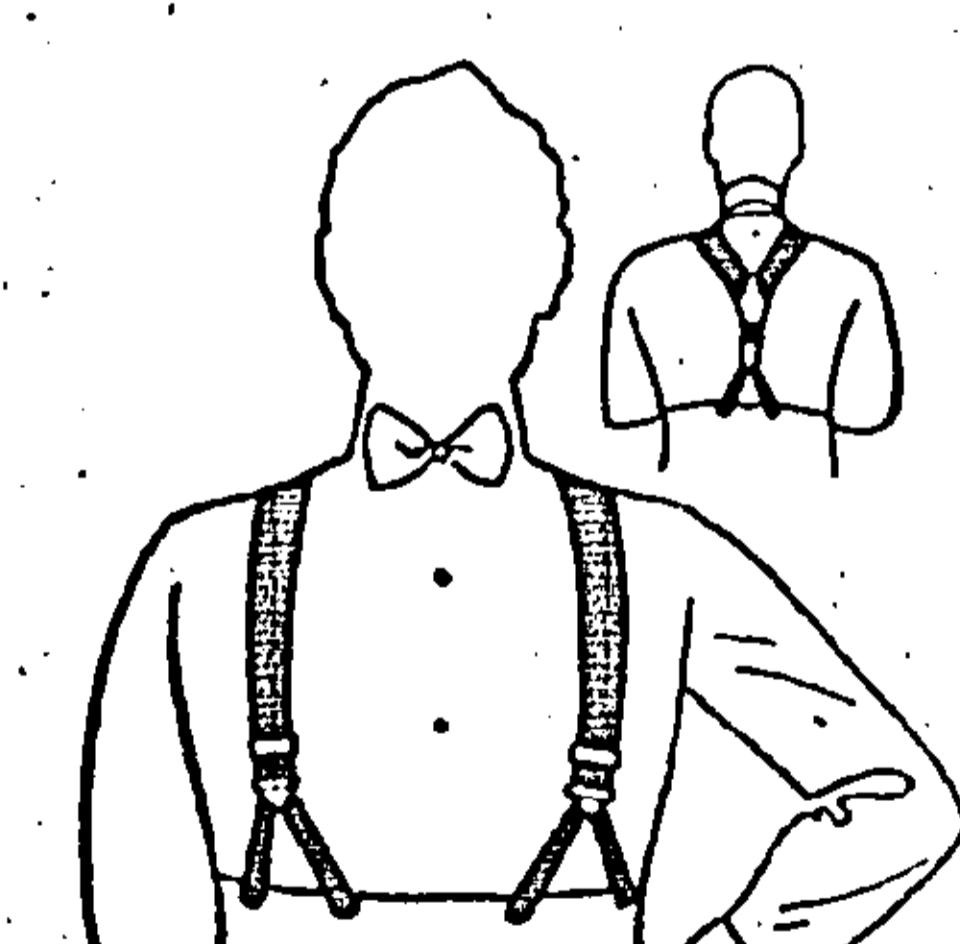
every polo club in the country is asking its views on suggested reforms in the handicapping system.

Principal suggestion is that the handicap rating should be raised to 12.

In favour of this, it was argued that it would give more scope for players at the bottom of the table,

while against it, it was pointed out that it would do away with the world-wide accepted valuation of a player's worth.—United Press.

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White or black sock suspenders to harmonise cost \$2.00.

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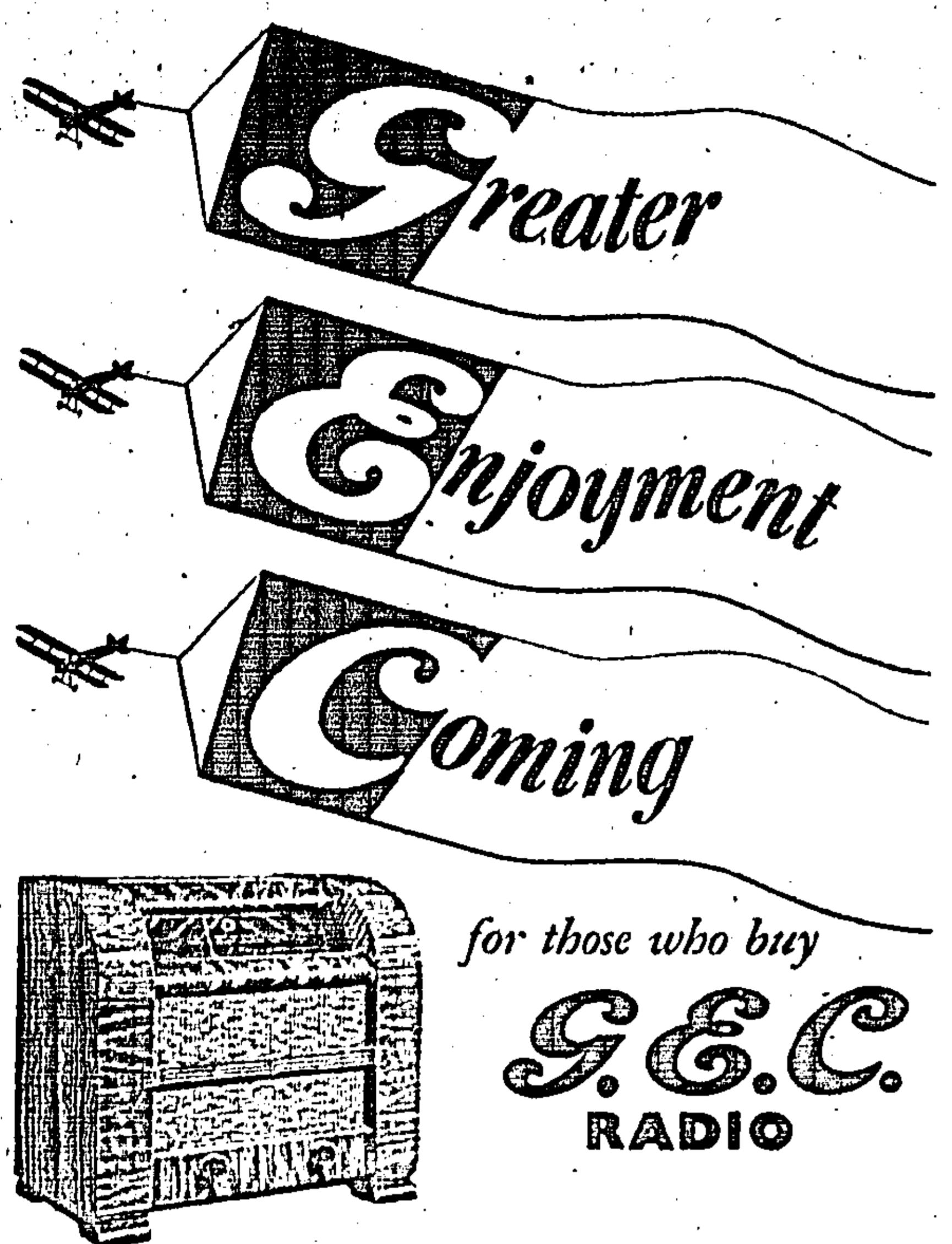
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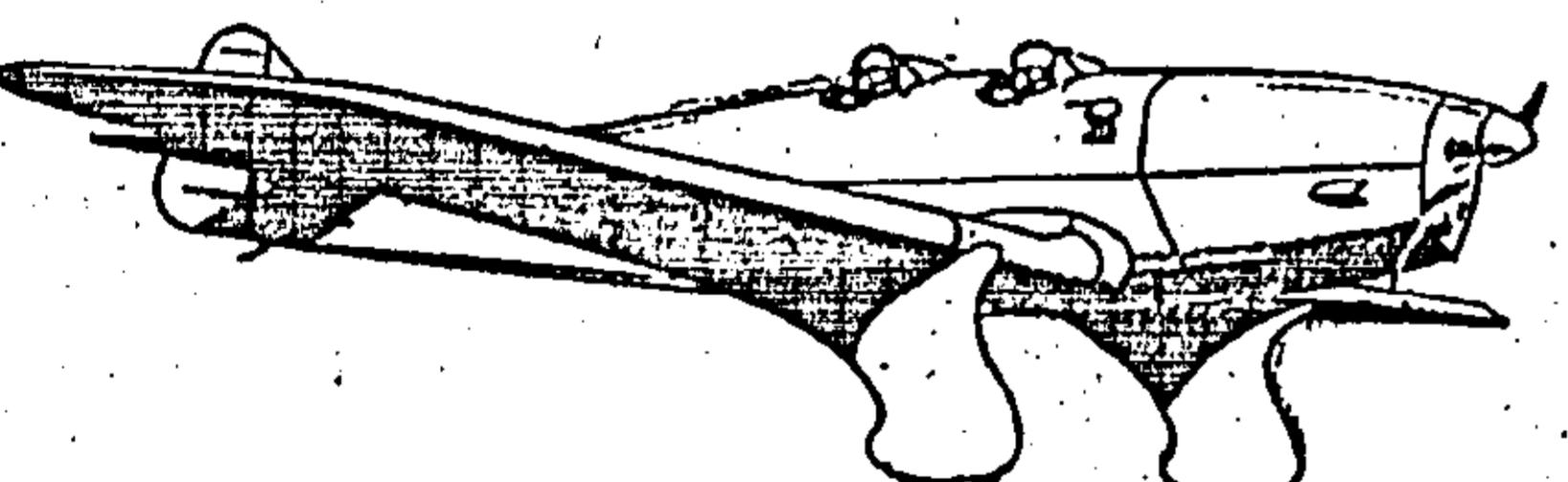
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### TONKIN ART SHOW HERE

Under the auspices of the Residence Supérieure au Tonkin, M. Yves Chatel, Officer de la Legion d'Honneur, Resident Supérieur, an Exhibition of Tonkinese arts and crafts and tourism will be opened to the public of Hongkong from January 13 to 26, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the French Building, 5 Queen's Road Central, 1st Floor.

The official opening will be made by Mr. F. Dupuy, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, Consul de France on January 13, the arrangements being in the hands of M. M. J. B. Monturgis, Chevalier de la Leg d'Honneur, and Special Commissioner in Hongkong.

There will be shown works of art, paintings and sculpture by Tonkinese artists; a varied and very interesting selection of Tonkinese handicrafts, tapestry, Chinaware, earthenware, crockery, ceramics, jewellery, cabinets, gold and silver work, silk buttons, thread, silver and silk lace, silk tissues, etc. Detailed information of tourism and the wonderful scenery of journeys through Tonkin, Laos, Annam, Yunnan, and the famous mountain railway between Hanot and Yunan-fou will be available.

### SNATCH THIEF CAPTURED

Hoi Wan, 28, unemployed, appeared before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy this morning charged with snatching a handbag containing \$4.00 from a Chinese woman at Tai Yuen Street.

A district watchman said he caught the defendant running away, chased by the woman. On arresting him, he found the purse and money in his outer jacket pocket.

The defendant was remanded for 48 hours to see if he is fit for caging.

### KING RECEIVES MANY BIRTHDAY WISHES

London, Dec. 14. A very large number of messages of congratulation were received today at Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the King's 42nd birthday. Queen Mary drove to the Palace to convey her good wishes.—British Wireless.

#### SIERRA LEONE LOAN

London, Dec. 14. Arrangements were completed today for a £370,000 Sierra Leone 3½% loan at 101 redeemable from 1958 to 1963. It is understood that existing four per cent. inscribed stockholders are offered part conversion into this stock.—British Wireless.

The quarantine restrictions imposed by the Government of Weihaiwei and the authorities at Shanghai, against arrivals from Hongkong on account of cholera have been removed.

### Prison Term For Narcotic Pill-Maker

#### Chief Justice's Comment

An unemployed seaman, Lau Chuen, 42, was charged before the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, with the possession of eight ounces of heroin at No. 107 Wanchai Road, ground floor, on November 2. He pleaded not guilty, and a Jury was empanelled, comprising Messrs. J. C. L. Wong (foreman), J. J. Whyte, Chung Pak-cheung, J. R. Gomes, Lee Fook-tong, B. O'Donnell Paterson and G. A. Cruz.

Appearing for the prosecution, Mr. E. H. Williams, Assistant Attorney General, said that a raid was carried out on the premises by Senior Revenue Officer Grinnell and Mr. H. A. Taylor, together with a party of Chinese revenue officers, at 8.40 p.m. on November 2. The drugs were found in the front and rear cubicles. Also on the floor were a Northern Chinese woman and six children. Defendant returned to the floor a little after the raiding party had arrived, and after questioning by S. R. O. Grinnell, admitted that the drugs were his, and that the woman was his wife, and the children his. The heroin was sufficient for the manufacture of 200,000 pills. When charged at the Central Magistracy with the offence, however, he pleaded guilty to the possession of the drug and said they belonged to a man named Wong Kong.

Corroborative evidence was given by Mr. A. W. Grinnell and Mr. H. A. Taylor, Government Monopoly Analyst, after which Fu Yuk-ching, police interpreter, read out defendant's statement in answer to the charge.

Defendant maintained his story of the drug being the property of Wong.

After his Lordship had summed up, the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty after a short retirement.

Passing sentence of three years and six months' hard labour on accused, his Lordship said it was quite impossible to believe there was no one in Hongkong who did not by now know of the attitude which the Government in this Colony had been forced to adopt towards this abominable trade. His Lordship added that he was quite satisfied that defendant had possession of the heroin in order to form it into pills to be sold for the consumption of the unhappy pill smokers in this Colony.

### BIGGER CONSCRIPTION IN NETHERLANDS

The Hague, Dec. 14. A large increase in the Netherlands conscript army was voted today by the Chamber, whereby the annual conscript contingent is raised from under 20,000 to 32,000 from the spring of 1939.

The period of training will be eleven, instead of eight and a half months.—Reuter.

### AMAH ADMITS HER CRIME

An amah, Ho Yuk, 21, was charged with theft when she appeared before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The complainant, Pun Kit-wah, said that the defendant was employed by him as an amah, and the day before the theft was discovered asked permission to go to the country. After she had gone he found that a jewellery box containing \$200 in Hongkong banknotes and \$10 in Chinese money, a pair of gold ear-rings, and an electric light deposit receipt was missing.

Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and said that all the money had been spent in Canton, and the amah had been sold.

Sentence of three months hard labour was passed.

### FRESH WEATHER TO CONTINUE

Temperature at 10 a.m. at the Royal Observatory to-day was 69, two degrees higher than the corresponding reading yesterday, and humidity was 77, a fall of eight per cent.

Total rainfall yesterday was 0.20 in., making an aggregate of 32.21 ins. as compared with the average of 84.54 ins.

The ridge of high pressure has dispersed and an anti-cyclone of moderate intensity has developed over China. The China Sea depression is situated between South Halman and the Paracels and probably continues to fill up slowly.

Local forecast:—North and north-east winds, fresh; cloudy with drizzle, probably improving.

The prizes of the Amateur Movie Makers Contest will be awarded and the prize-winning films shown on December 20, 1937, at 5 p.m. in the offices of Film Depot, Marina House. All contestants and their friends will be welcome.

### SPORT ADVTS.

#### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

The Thirteenth Extra Race Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY, on Saturday, 18th December, 1937, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1937.

|  |
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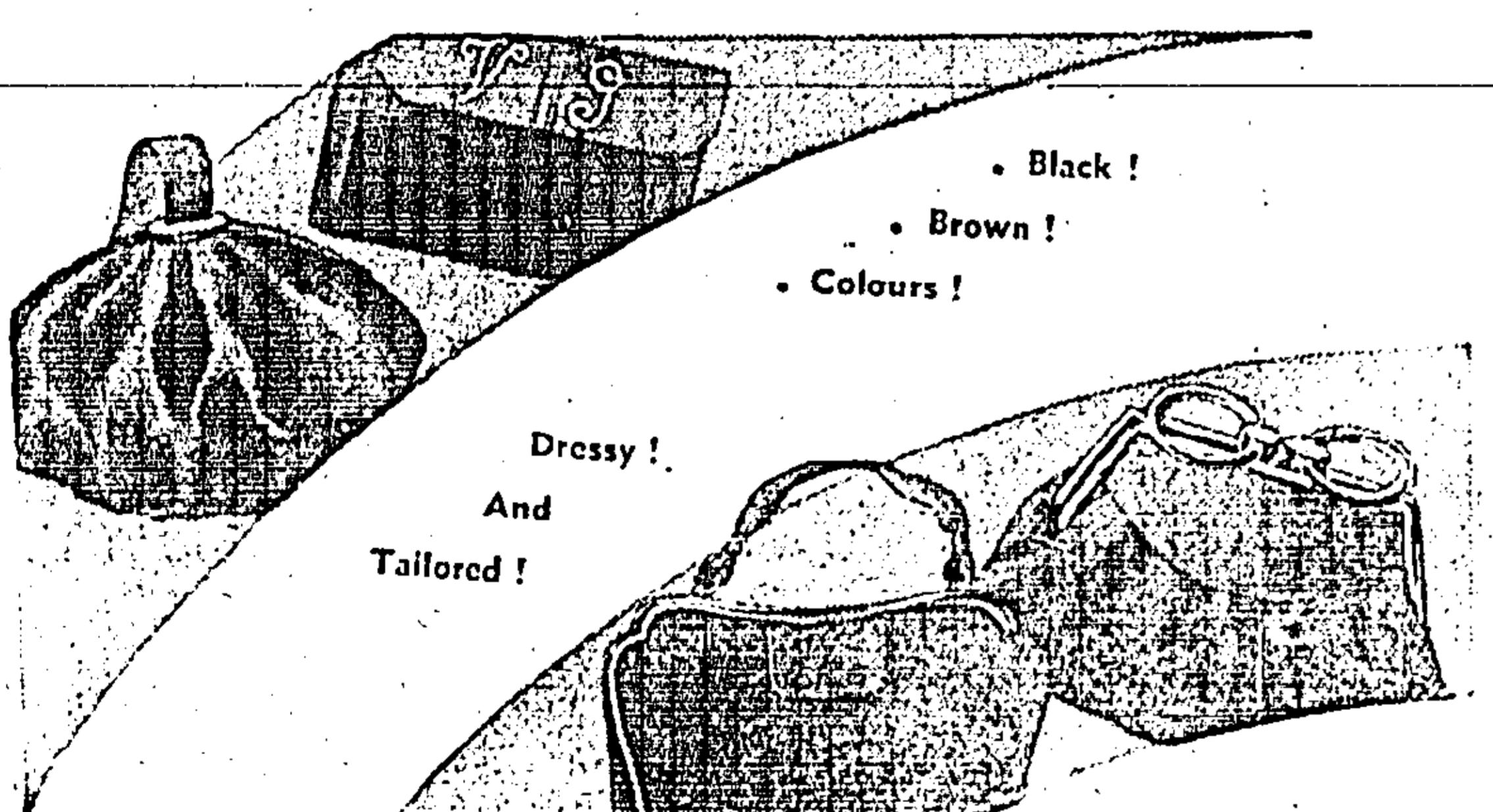
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## JAPANESE COLUMN REPULSED

### Four Hour Battle In Honan

Hsinhsiang, Honan, Dec. 15. A Japanese column which succeeded in crossing the Wei River from Lungwangluo in southern Hopei yesterday morning has been repulsed following a close-range battle with the Chinese forces lasting over four hours, a military despatch from front states.

Another grim battle is reported to be in progress at Kwinching in western Shantung where the Chinese are continuing to check the Japanese advance.

The Japanese are also rushing reinforcements from Hankow, along the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone, in an attempt to break the Chinese positions at Wuhan. The Chinese, it is reported, drove back a Japanese detachment west of Wuhan on Monday.

Feaverish military movements are going on at Anyang, where the Japanese have brought up 20 additional bombers and huge quantities of munitions, bombs and other supplies. Minor skirmishes are reported to have occurred at Paotienku between the Chinese and Japanese vanguards.—Central News.

### Encourages Churches' War Work

A letter to the Catholics of the Vicariate of Hongkong has been addressed to them by the Bishop, Mgr. Valtorta, in which he commends them for their work for the wounded and for all those who have suffered because of the war, and urges them to still greater effort.

Bishop Valtorta points out that all over China Catholics have formed organisations to help war victims in every possible way, and he says that the part taken by those in Hongkong has won for them very special commendation. He mentions particularly the preparation of articles for medical relief done by several groups of ladies and school girls. Work for sufferers at this time, the letter states, is part of the Christian's duty of charity and part too of the obligations of patriotism, which is a duty binding in God's law.

In recommending still further efforts, the Bishop addresses particularly the more remote villages where he recommends the Catholics to form societies which will engage in prayer and good works as long as the war lasts, and will give the proceeds of their activities to the Chinese Red Cross. He wishes too that these societies and Catholic Chinese, should signalise themselves by assisting the authorities in every possible way during wartime.

The letter is written in Chinese and is the second on the subject that Bishop Valtorta has issued since the beginning of the war.

### VARIETY SHOW NEXT WEEK

"Hullo Hong Kong" is classified as a "crazy" revue and is being presented by a cast of naval officers and ladies and others, supported by the Royal Marine Band of H.M.S. Cumberland, at the China Fleet Club next week.

In a full and varied programme of two hours' duration there will be items to suit every taste. Farce, satire, burlesque, song, dance and good humour will be evident in the fifteen turns, and the whole show will combine on a basis of high-speed hilarity. The spirit of Christmas will not be forgotten in the abundance of mirth and music, and Santa Claus himself will be in attendance at the gaily decorated theatre.

The big number of the evening is an amusing burlesque of the old-fashioned melodrama with dashing hero, sinister villain and beautiful heroine, and a certain amount of action will come from the audience itself.

A well-drilled chorus will provide two "filler" turns; there will be some remarkable singing talent in the form of two duets and a solo performance; an impersonation and several comic sketches. In fact, the show, which is one of the brightest of recent weeks, will progress with a swing from the gay choral prologue to the lavish finale.

#### FIRING PRACTICE

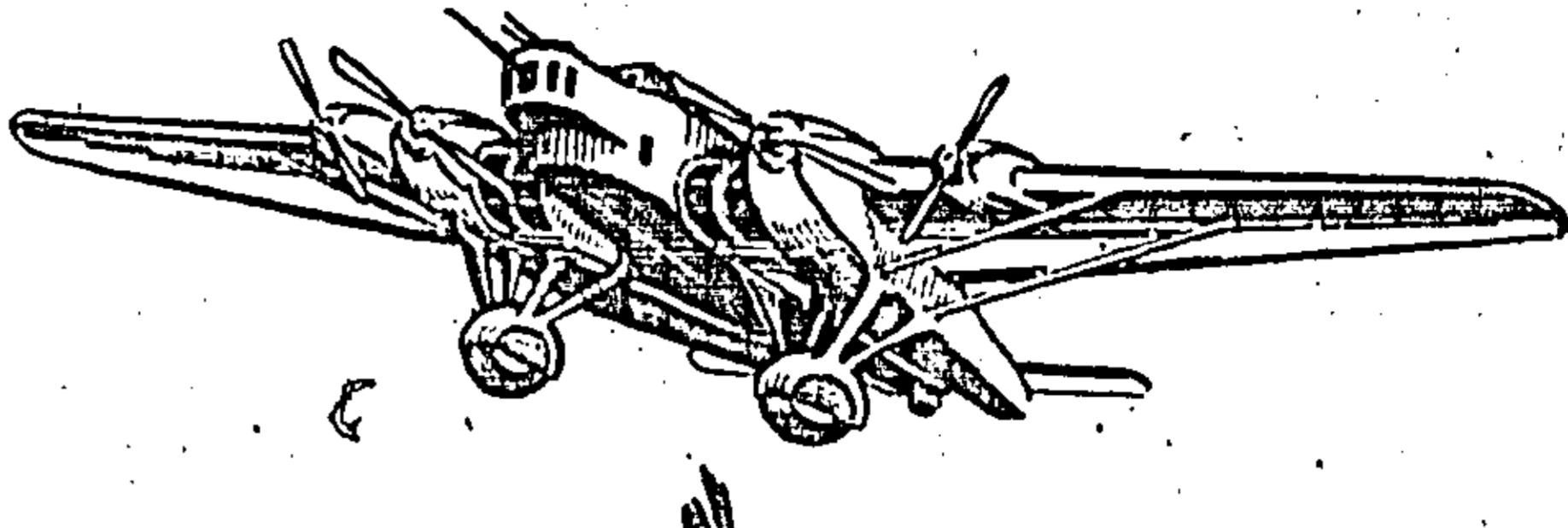
Naval exercises are continuing outside the harbour this week when day and night firing will be heard. The heavy firing heard in the Colony about 8 p.m. yesterday was full calibre firing practice by H.M. ships near Waglan.

#### MAKES SEWING EASIER

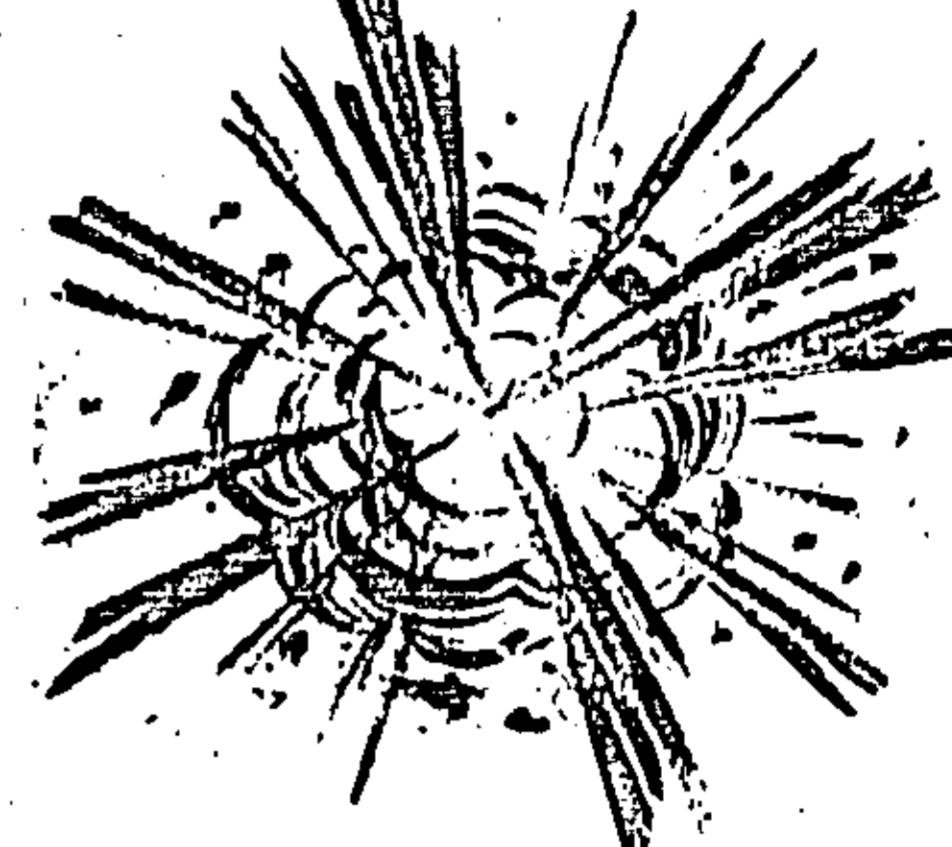
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Father Christmas has arrived again at Sincere's. This year, he has brought something cleverly designed not only to amuse you but as a guidance to your safety in case of emergency. A scene from a war zone vividly depicting the active and passive defence of an air raid. Here you will have a glimpse of various types of war planes, a bomb-proof shelter, modern bomb-proof buildings, a smoke screened station, and military equipment and works. Bombs!—refugees rushing for safety—fire and ambulance brigades busy at work—all these views will present themselves before your eyes, in this lovely Lilliput Land.

#### BE AIR MINDED AND SEE WHAT

#### THE KIND OLD MAN WILL SHOW YOU HERE.

Adults and youngsters—all are invited to come and "take the lesson."

• A 50 cents Admission Ticket will entitle the little visitor to receive a gift from Santa Claus.

SHOP FOR ALL YOUR XMAS NEEDS AT

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YEAR IN. YEAR OUT.

IT NEVER VARIES.

### FREE! TILL CHRISTMAS EVE FREE!

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### - HONG KONG -

### LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE

(containing 34 excellent pictures of local scenery and native life)

Value \$2.-

to every customer buying for \$10. worth of

Cigars and Cigarillos \* \* \* SIMON ARZT—CIGARETTES

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# XMAS SALE

from DECEMBER 15

15% discount

## Peking & Tientsin CARPETS & RUGS

New Shipment Arrived

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32 Nathan Rd., Kowloon

## British Pacific Properties

Vancouver, British Columbia

have completed their

### LARGE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

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## CAPILANO ESTATES

On Vancouver Harbour's southern slope, surrounding beautiful golf course, fifteen minutes from city centre over Lion's Gate Suspension Bridge (largest in the British Empire — now under construction).

### Comparatively Low Taxes

### Take Advantage of Vancouver's Position...

As growing trade centre on the Pacific under the British flag . . .  
Of its equitable climate . . .  
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### 1938 STYLES

Ready for you now!  
An advance showing of what will prove to be the most popular of 1938 fashions.

Gents' Suits. A large selection . . . from \$22 up.  
Ladies' Coats. A complete range . . . from \$16 up.

Big, comprehensive stock in all sizes and shades of fabrics in the coming fashions of next year.

Ask to see our Hubertus coats, ideal for the present Hongkong weather.

ROLNY STOCKS ONLY THE BEST QUALITY IN TAILORED GOODS.  
VISIT THE LARGEST READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING STORE IN HONGKONG.

**ROLNY**

12 Des Voeux Road Central. — THE WHITE HOUSE. — Tel. 21040.

at the "TELEGRAPHS" everywhere

## U.S. Press Adds Voice To Protest

### But No Quarter Historical

New York, Dec. 14.  
Editorial comment on the Panay incident is strong and to the point. The *Washington Post* says the Administration will have undivided national support, showing that there is a distinct limit to what the United States will accept, and that the bombing of the Panay oversteps it.

The *Washington Herald* observes: "Our Government has no legal power to evacuate some 10,000 American citizens in China, yet it cannot leave them entirely in the lurch. Commanding naval officers should insist upon ample warning from the Japanese as to the time and place of military movements, and then to compel all Americans to evacuate the danger zone before the danger strikes."

The *Daily News* says: "The best thing to do in regard to the Panay is to keep our shirts on."

The *New York Herald-Tribune* says that "what this country has a right to demand is that the highest responsible officers be recalled, and that full and honest publicity of the outrage should be given throughout Japan. If it transpires that Tokyo dare not try to do this, there is no further point in having formal diplomatic relations with such a Government."

The *New York Times* says: "The only valid guarantee Japan can give in this matter would be withdrawal of her invading army from the soil of China and the liquidation of this imperialistic adventure."

Scripps-Howard papers insist that such incidents require calmness and firmness rather than bluster. "President Roosevelt, we think, is showing admirable restraint in giving the Japanese an opportunity of making amends for the blunder, in accordance with established diplomatic procedure."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* states: "Apologies are not enough. What is needed are stern steps to see that in the future armed forces at the front shall take such care."

### EXCLUDING WHITE RACE

"The Mikado's mighty war machine has taken another significant step in the campaign to overrun the Orient to the exclusion of the white race" declares the *St. Louis Star Times* in an editorial to-day.

"If the machine-gunning of the British Ambassador, the sinking of an American warship, with two or three merchantmen thrown in for good measure does not tell Uncle Sam and John Bull where they are heading, they must be dull indeed" adds the comment.

Says the *Philadelphia Enquirer*: "Another 'So Sorry, So Sorry' affair by Japan affronts civilisation that has helped to make Japan Public Enemy No. 1 among the nations of the world."

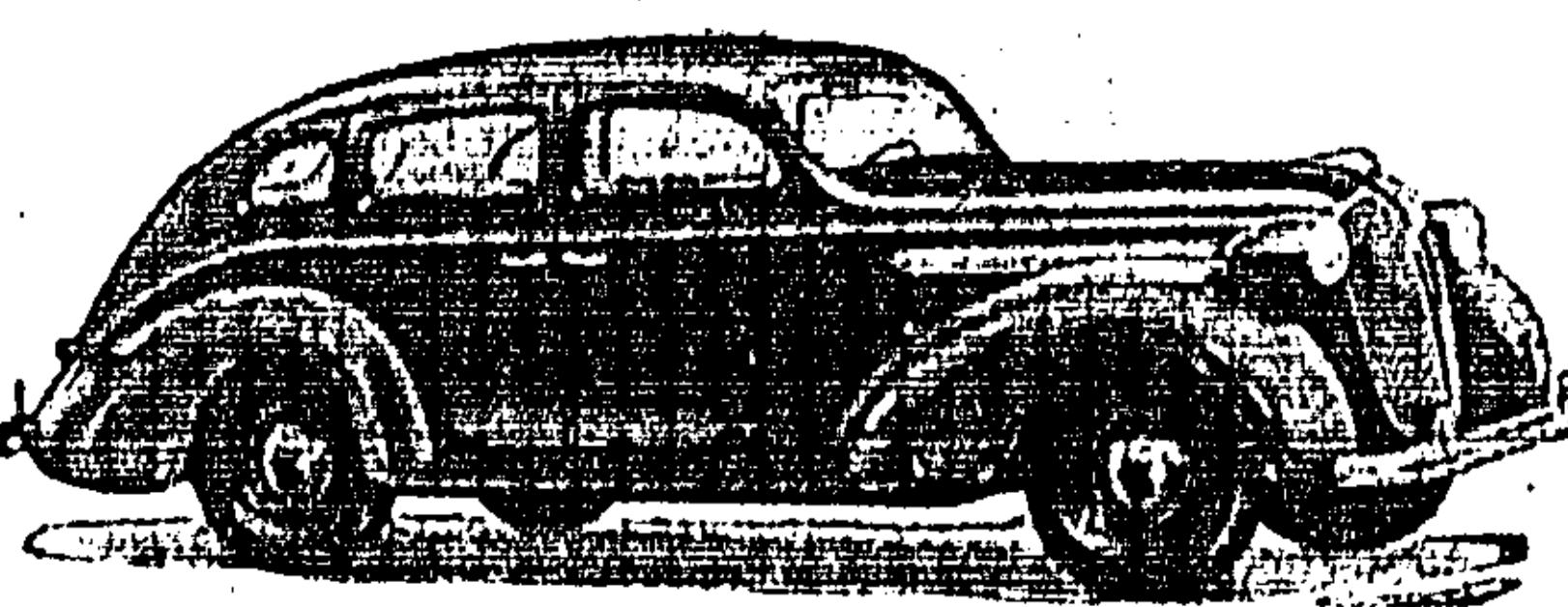
The *Seattle Post Intelligencer* says: "If we should attempt to avenge the incident through war, the cheapest victory would be achieved at a minimum cost of hundreds of ships and thousands of American lives," and adds "Let's go slow!"

The *Washington Herald* in an editorial observes that the "deplorable Panay affair is not one of those accidents like the sinking of the Maine which could or should lead to war. It is merely that gunboat is sunk in Chinese waters by a friendly Power, who acknowledges the deed and laments the error with offers of all kinds of apologies. We may wax excitedly wroth, but we cannot here find a *casus belli*." —United Press.

## CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH

### MECHANICAL REFINEMENT PLUS MAGNETIC APPEAL

The famous Chrysler-Plymouth engine delivers a high degree of power and satisfaction. Chrysler engineers have imparted to it extra performance, extra stamina and extra economy.



Full Particulars from

**GILMAN & CO., LIMITED.**

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### AMBULANCE APPEAL

To The Editor,  
*Hongkong Telegraph*.

Sir.—May I through the courtesy of your press appeal for public support at the dance to be held at St. John Ambulance Headquarters on Friday, Dec. 17 at 8.30 p.m. in aid of Brigade Funds.

Many of the men's divisions are sadly lacking in equipment; hundreds of recruits are waiting to enrol, but lack of finances forbids their admittance into the Brigade.

At this time of the year one has only to walk along Queen's Rd. East or West, and see many St. John Ambulance men at their vaccination stations, 7-10 p.m., working voluntarily and giving up their evenings.

In addition, the senior members are busily engaged in giving lectures on Air Raid Precautions and First Aid to many hundreds of Chinese men and women.

If one cannot attend the Dance, one CAN send a small subscription.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade receives no grant from the Government, yet its services are in greater demand than ever.

Rosa LANGLEY,  
Hon. Secretary.

### COMPLAINT

Sir.—In the absence of posted public regulations I found myself in a strange dilemma at the Queen's Pier yesterday.

At 4.30 p.m. I, and a relative of mine with his wife, had occasion to wait for some friends at the Pier. We took the unreserved seats together and were reading the *Telegraph* when an Indian policeman shouted in broken Cantonese "Hey! women in the next bench." I spoke to him in English to enquire if we three could sit together on one or the other bench.

He replied in his style of Cantonese "men one bench, women another." I asked him again if he spoke English and received his reply "no sa-bee".

It is surely interesting to find that here in Hongkong husbands and wives in a party must, as in the days of Confucius, sit in separate benches yards apart in such public places as the Queen's Pier and that English is not spoken by the Indian policemen despite its being a British colony. "Alice in Wonder Land?"

S. S. C.

### R. A. F. Officer Murdered Near Baghdad

Baghdad, Dec. 14. Pilot-Officer George William Jones of the Royal Air Force was found murdered on a highway near Baghdad to-day.

The crime was committed whilst he was cycling to visit friends.—Reuter.

### New Franco Offensive Indicated

Gibraltar, Dec. 14. General Franco has closed all frontiers, it is believed, in preparation for a new offensive. No person is allowed to enter Spain for recreation purposes.

The Spanish frontier adjoining France was closed some days ago.—Reuter.



**'Tell me, doctor... What is a mother to do! Why, the scratch was so small you could hardly see it: blood-poisoning never entered my mind. After all, children can't still all day—though I have asked Freddie not to play in that shed. But, I mean, it might happen to any of us—a cut, a little scratch! Tell me, what is one to do?'**

The smallest cut or scratch is enough for the germs of blood-poisoning to enter. To the germs that cause the havoc, a tiny break in the skin is a wide-open door. There is only one way to prevent their invasion; they must be killed—at once. 'Dettol,' the Modern Antiseptic, can be applied immediately; there are directions on every bottle. This thorough killer of germs is gentle and tender on human tissues. Non-poisonous and non-staining to the skin, yet death to germs. 'Dettol' promptly used may save you untold pain and danger.



**DETTOOL THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC**  
TRADE MARK  
RECKITT & SONS LTD. (Pharmaceutical Dept.) HULL, AND LONDON, ENGLAND

FREE: A Postcard to "Nurse Green" P. O. Box 107 will bring to women an interesting booklet, "Modern Hygiene for Women." Agents: Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd., Hong Kong.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
STEAMSHIPS HOTELS RAILWAYS EXPRESS

### RESUMPTION OF CALL AT SHANGHAI

Commencing with the Empress of Russia from Hong Kong January 26, 1938, Canadian Pacific "EMPRESSES" will call at Shanghai on the eastbound voyage.

The Empress of Asia from Vancouver will call at Shanghai on January 24, en route to Hong Kong.

### SAILING TO MANILA

EMPEROR OF CANADA ..... at Midnight, Dec. 16.

### TO CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| EMPEROR OF CANADA   | Dec. 24. |
| EMPERRESS OF RUSSIA | Jan. 20. |
| EMPERESS OF JAPAN   | Feb. 8.  |
| EMPERESS OF ASIA    | Feb. 23. |

### MAKE BOOKINGS FOR 1938 EARLY — in order to ensure desirable accommodation.

Information and rates from

Union Building Canadian Pacific Telephone 20752 SPANS THE WORLD

**THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC**

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| M.S. "PEIPING" .....  | 27th Dec. |
| M.S. "NIPPON" .....   | 29th Jan. |
| M.S. "NAGARA" .....   | 26th Feb. |
| M.S. "SHANTUNG" ..... | 29th Mar. |

### HONGKONG to ANTWERP or LONDON

£53

(Excellent accommodation still offering for a limited number of passengers.)

Agents:  
GILMAN & CO., LTD.  
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is Yours to Command

President Liners' frequent sailings and their unique stopover privileges allow you to travel just exactly as you choose. And Dollar Steamship Lines and American Mail Line worldwide offices and agents are maintained to serve you ashore in whatever place you chance to be. Make your next trip more enjoyable, travelling "The President Line way."

**SEATTLE AND VICTORIA**

Via Kobe and Yokohama.

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sailing to be announced later

**NEW YORK**

Via Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez Canal,

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To AUSTRALIA, calling at Manila, Thursday Is., CAIRNS Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

British Steamers: CHANGTE—TAIPEI (Oil Burners)

FASTEAST & MOST UP-TO-DATE STEAMERS IN THE SERVICE

OPEN AIR SWIMMING POOL

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, BARBERSHOP, SURGEON

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Enjoy Your Leave in Australia and New Zealand.

Hong Kong to Sydney—10 Days.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, £70 RETURN

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STEAMER Due HKong Leaves HKong Leaves Manila Due Sydney

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TAIPEI 7 Jan. 14 Jan. 16 Jan. 31 Jan.

CHANGTE 11 Feb. 18 Feb. 21 Feb. 9 Mar.

TAIPEI 8 Mar. 15 Mar. 18 Mar. 3 Apr.

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TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

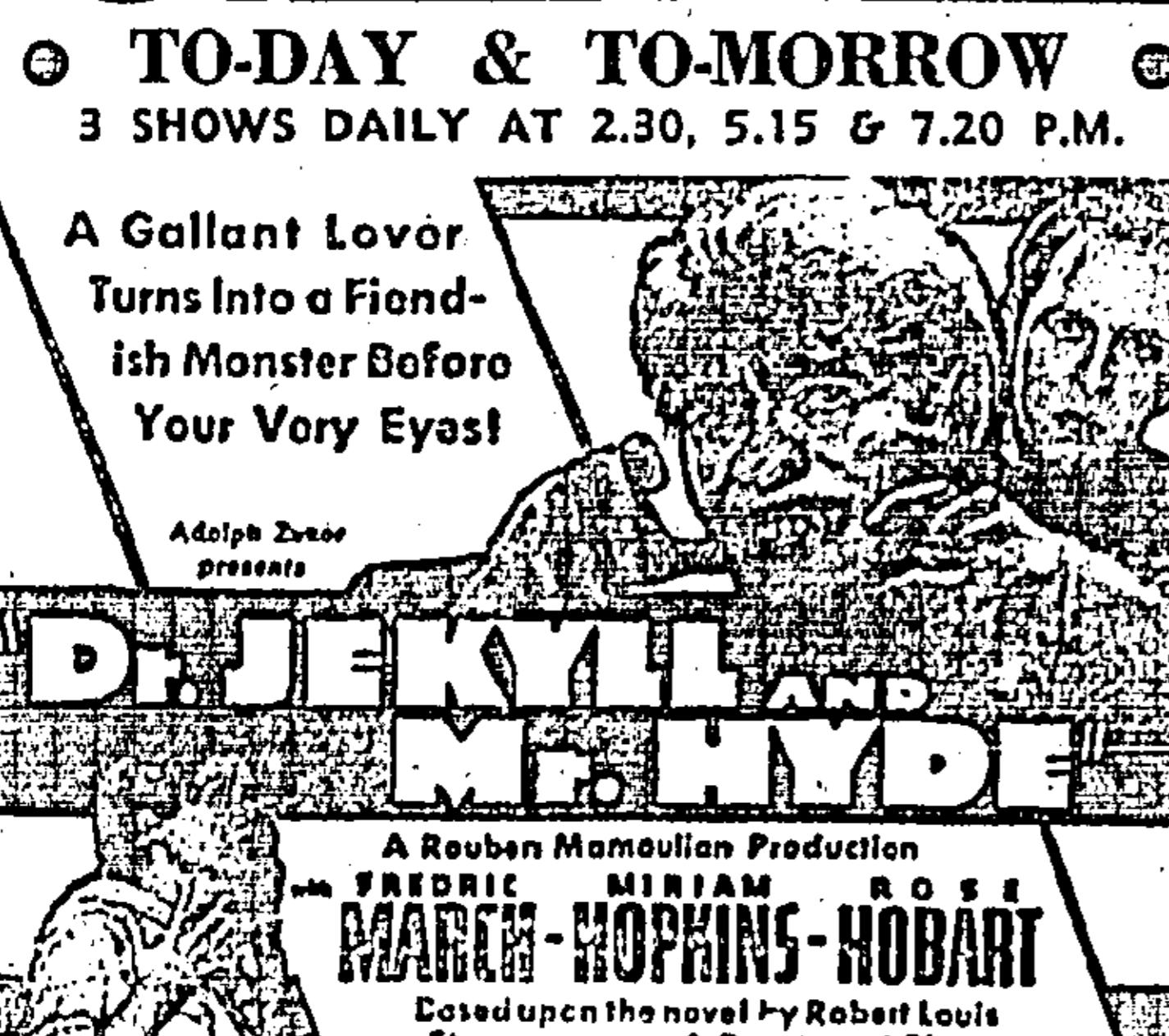


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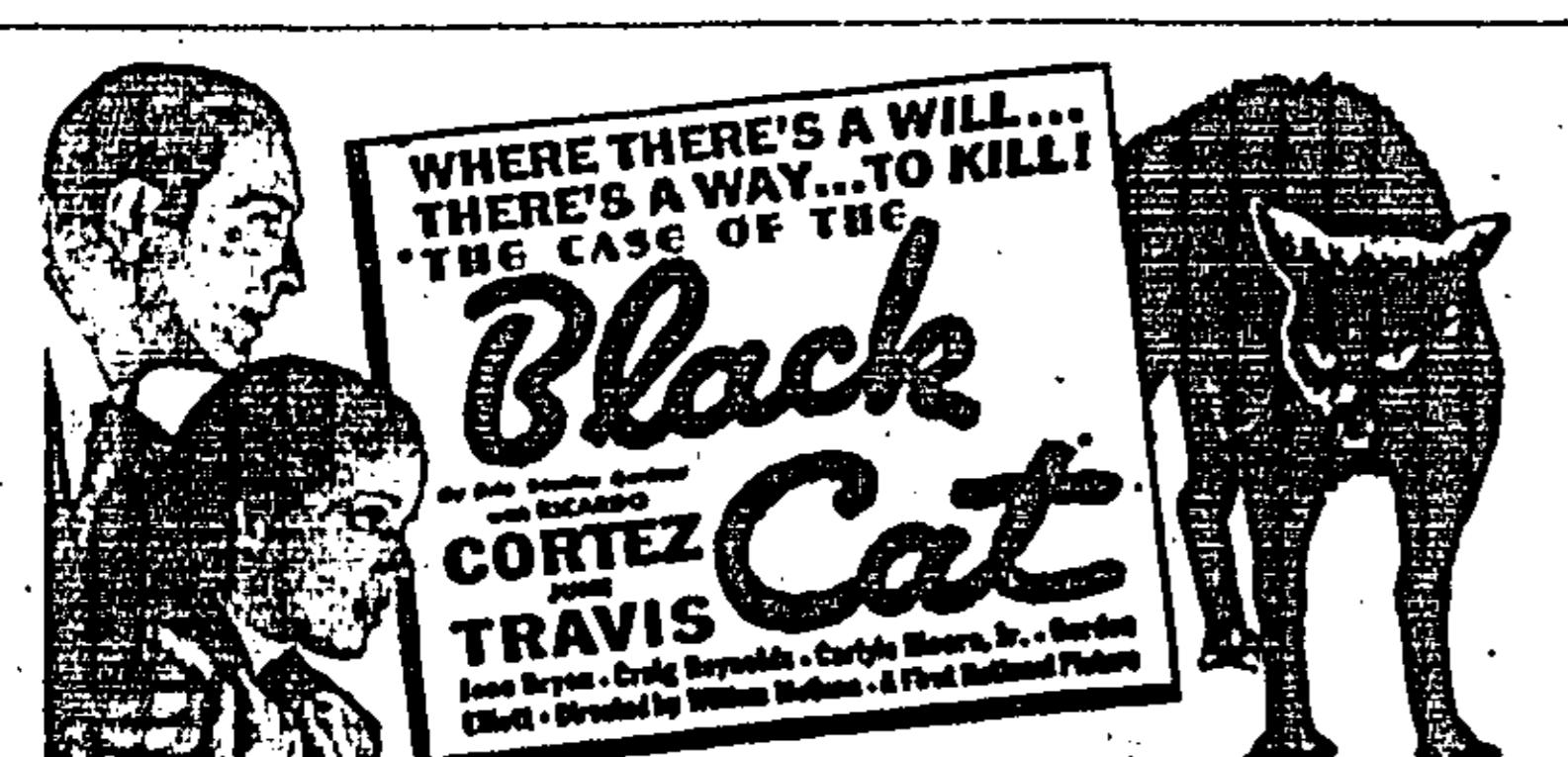
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MYSTERIOUS ALLURING EXOTIC!  
GARY COOPER - MARLENE DIETRICH  
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SCREEN'S MOST BAFFLING MYSTERY DRAMA!  
Perry Mason, lawyer-detective and world famous  
crook catcher unravels a most astounding mystery.  
ERLE STANLEY GARDNER'S LATEST THRILLER!



FRI. SAT. "SARATOGA" JEAN HARLOW'S LAST PICTURE  
The most exciting race track picture ever made.  
with Clark Gable, Lionel Barrymore, Frank Morgan, Una Merkel.

MATINEES: 20c.-30c. EVENINGS: 20c.-30c.-50c.-70c.

# CENTRAL THEATRE

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

DONALD WOODS

In

## "ROAD GANG"

A Warner Bros. Production

## Shipping In 1936 Showed Big Slump

### Report Tabled In Council To-day

The report of the Harbour Master and Director of Air Services in Hongkong showed a general decrease in the amount of shipping using the port in 1936. In 1935 the tonnage entering and clearing the Colony totalled 43,473,970, while in 1936 the total was 41,731,016, a decrease of 2,011,484 tons.

Foreign-going shipping entering and clearing showed a net decrease of 4,927 vessels and 1,423,814 tons, while local shipping showed a decrease of 1,157 vessels and 319,140 tons. British ocean-going showed a decrease of 476 in numbers with a decrease of 507,247 tons, due to general trade depression.

Foreign ocean-going showed a decrease of 438 in numbers with a comparatively small decrease of 1,009,656 tons. This was also put down to general trade depression and the shipping strike in the United States.

The river steamer trade had a net decrease of 640 vessels and 603,039 tons. British showed a falling off in numbers and tonnage while the foreigners showed an increase of 500 ships and 208,521 tons. Two British ships were taken off the run and eventually sold out of the Colony, while three changed over to the Chinese flag and remained on the run.

The junk trade showed decreases in numbers and tonnage for both foreign and local trade, which must also be attributed to the general depression. In 1935 imports totalled 23,168 vessels and 1,760,650 tons, and exports totalled 22,279 junks and 1,707,831 tons. In 1936, imports dropped to 18,662 vessels and 1,552,199 tons, while exports decreased to 10,537 boats and 1,619,615 tons.

On December 31, there were 264 launches and 185 motor boats employed in the harbour. Of these 371 were licensed for the conveyance of passengers, 28 steam launches and 23 motorboats belonged to the Colonial Government, two steam launches belonged to the Imperial Government and 20 steam launches and five motor boats belonged to the Naval Authorities. There were also 10 motorboats owned for pleasure and private purposes.

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC

The total number of passengers who entered the Colony on ocean-going vessels and river steamers was 1,869,921, while the departures totalled 1,417,775. Emigrants leaving Hongkong for ports other than in China numbered 153,170, but 120,631 emigrants returned from foreign lands.

Consumption of coal and oil totalled 421,459 and 55,415 tons respectively, a decrease in the first fuel of 25,714 tons and an increase of 13,750 in the second when compared to 1935 figures.

The sum of \$1,023,21 was expended by the Harbour Master on behalf of the Board of Trade in the relief of 67 distressed seamen.

The Mercantile Marine Assistance Fund Committee held six meetings during the year. Twenty cases were investigated, permanent relief being granted in one case (bringing the total number of cases in receipt of permanent relief up to five) and temporary relief in nine cases. Four Europeans were repatriated to the United Kingdom and two refused passage. The total sum expended during the year was \$12,118.49.

### AIR SERVICES

The report on the Air Services stated that the Civil Airport at the Western end of Kai Tak was opened in February, 1936. Ten "A" pilot's licences were issued and 24 renewed. Four "B" pilot's licences were issued and seven renewed. One ground engineer's licence was issued and four renewed.

Also laid on the table at the Legislative Council meeting were reports on the Magistracies, on the New Territories, the report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the report of the Director of Public Works, and the medical and sanitary reports for 1936.

## STOP PRESS

### CORRESPONDENTS ALL SAFE

Shanghai, Dec. 15. Word has been received from Japanese sources that all foreign correspondents who remained in Nanking to cover the siege and entry of the Japanese troops, are safe. These include Mr. L. C. Smith, Reuter's representative.—Reuter.

### SPOKESMAN IS NOT INFORMED

Shanghai, Dec. 15. A Japanese Army spokesman said to-day he was unable to answer whether Japanese aviators who had committed previous "mistakes" against foreign property and lives had been punished.—United Press.

## Germany Not To Recognise New Government

Berlin, Dec. 14. Well-informed quarters here state that the constitution of a new Government of the Republic of China does not modify Germany's relations with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, whom Germany continues to regard as the sole legal Government chief in China.

It is emphasized that Germany will continue to be represented by Dr. Oscar Trautmann in Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's capital.—Reuter.

## Celebrate Occupation Of Nanking

Tokyo, Dec. 14. Tokyo was transformed into a fairground last night as the city celebrated the Japanese occupation of Nanking. Some 200,000 participated in a lantern procession.

The paraders converged in front of the Imperial Palace where officials of the Imperial Household Department, waving lanterns, acknowledged the lusty "banzai's".

Telegrams incessantly flowed into the Imperial Household Department from various parts of Japan, offering felicitations to the Emperor.—Reuter.

## Stock Market Is Quiet

### Stronger Support For Cements

London, Dec. 14. Leading oils again claimed the attention of the continent, while Paris supported Kaffirs in the early stages. Otherwise the London Stock Exchange was quiet and narrow.

Silver mines eased on reports of the non-extension of the 1933 silver agreement, but among industrials cements were strong on rumours of an impending advance in the price.

Commodities and rubber were easier on poor overseas advices, and base metals were lower through lack of interest, though they rallied from the lowest point on bear covering. Wall Street opened steady.—Reuter's Special.

## TWO CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED CRIME

Two unemployed Chinese, Pung Luk-wu, 28, and Tsang Wah, 30, alias Tsang Chi-keung, are charged with demanding \$2,500 with menaces from Tam Kuk-ping. They come before Mr. K. M. A. Burnett at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

The second defendant was also charged with having fraudulently converted to his own use the sum of \$90 entrusted to him by Yip Sin, to purchase a passage to Singapore.

The hearing of this case was fixed for December 22.

## AIR MAIL ONE DAY AHEAD

The inward European air-mail by the Imperial Airways' plane is expected to arrive in Hongkong on Monday, December 20 instead of on Tuesday, December 21.

## EMPRESS LINERS TO MAKE SHAI CALLS

Montreal, Dec. 14.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company announces that Empress liners will resume calling at Shanghai after the New Year.—United Press.

PEKING, Dec. 14.

The Dail voted by 72 to 11 to establish an Irish Free State Legation in Rome, credited to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, thereby recognizing the Italian conquest of Abyssinia.—United Press.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.

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THE WORLD'S PREMIER HIGH CLASS CIGARETTE STATE EXPRESS 555

MADE IN ENGLAND

for 50

Shanghai, Dec. 15.

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Japanese sources that all foreign

correspondents who remained in

Nanking to cover the siege and entry

of the Japanese troops, are safe.

These include Mr. L. C. Smith, Reuter's representative.—Reuter.

## SPOKESMAN IS NOT INFORMED

Shanghai, Dec. 15. A Japanese Army spokesman said to-day he was unable to answer whether Japanese aviators who had committed previous "mistakes" against foreign property and lives had been punished.—United Press.

## Damage To Cygnus Mail Very Slight

### Postmaster General Tells Commons

London, Dec. 14. Replying to Mr. F. Montague (Lab.) who asked a question in the House of Commons on Friday last, Major G. C. Tryon, the Postmaster General, said to-day that the great bulk of the mails on the air liner Cygnus which crashed at Brindisi while carrying mail from Australia, Malaya and Hongkong had been salvaged and that the damage done to individual letters was on a comparatively small scale.

The number of cases in which letters had been lost owing to accidents during the eight years the Empire air services had operated, were not such as to suggest it was necessary to resort to the costly expedient of providing special containers to meet those risks to which any form of transport unfortunately was liable, he said. Major Tryon added that one of the common risks from which these mails suffer was the risk of fire in which case rubber was not a good protection.

Major Tryon pointed out that during 1935-37 Imperial Airways performed 1,270 airmail-carrying flights on Empire routes and only in seven instances were mails damaged or lost.—Reuter's Special.

London, Dec. 14.

Tokyo was transformed into a fairground last night as the city celebrated the Japanese occupation of Nanking. Some 200,000 participated in a lantern procession.

The paraders converged in front of the Imperial Palace where officials of the Imperial Household Department, waving lanterns, acknowledged the lusty "banzai's".

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## Italy To Be Active In Spanish War

Rome, Dec. 14. Diplomats here state that Signor Mussolini's first political move after the withdrawal of Italy from the League of Nations will be a "vigorous" participation in the Spanish civil war, in view of the momentarily "closed door" and the possibility of Anglo-Italian misunderstanding.—United Press.

## Missionary Murdered

Peiping, Dec. 15. The British Baptist Hospital at Tulyuan has sent a message to the American Embassy, to the Domesday news service, to the effect that eye-witnesses report that Mr. Garland Leonard of Yale, Iowa, a member of the Pentecostal Missionary Society, was shot by Chinese soldiers on October 7 at Yuanping, in North Shansi.

Mrs. Leonard, his wife, is at present at Talyuan.—United Press.

PEKING, Dec. 14.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company announces that Empress liners will resume calling at Shanghai after the New Year.—United Press.

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